THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,725—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
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MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	20th Sept.
CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

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Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
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DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
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Steamer.	To sail
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,000	550	14th Oct.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th Aug. 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
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EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Meningitis, &c.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
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Apply to

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
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QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary.
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

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We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT SCHOOL MISTRESS for a new Girls' English School to be started in Surat. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, rising to Rs. 75 after qualifying in Gujrati. Applications with testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned within a fortnight.

KALABHAI SALLUBHAI, Chairman,
Municipal School Board, Surat.
Surat, 12th September 1889.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards ...	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards ...	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes ...	0 12
Autumn Leaves ...	0 12
Ivy Correspondence ...	1 8
Swallow ...	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence ...	0 12
Assorted ...	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ,,	0 12
Cinderella ...	0 12
Canvas Shell ...	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted ...	0 12
Pencil Post Cards ... each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ... ,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ... ,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet ...	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet ...	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ... ,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence ...	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ... per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes ...	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

FIVE MANUAL FIRE-ENGINES complete with Suction and Delivery Hoses. Can be seen on application to the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard. Offers will be accepted either separately for each or for the whole number.

The above Engines are offered for sale for the reason that the Dockyard has been provided with Steam Fire-engines.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 14, 1889. Agents.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Lady Manilla" } Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed
AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMER,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th Sept., 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN AT NIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that from WEDNESDAY next, the eighteenth instant, until further notice, a Special Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively every night at 11-0 and will arrive at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning.

For further particulars as to times at intermediate stations, see the Special Time-bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Sixteenth of September 1889.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST POLO PONIES AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH AND Co., late HAJEE CURREEM and Co., have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 20th Sept. 1889, at 11 o'clock a. m. the best Polo Ponies and Carriage Horses belonging to His Excellency Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra, Bahadoor, on account of the Polo Team having been given up.

The sale will take place at their Auction Rooms.

Detailed catalogues will be issued.

HAJEE KHAJAMEAH & Co.,
Late Hajee Curreem and Co.,
Auctioneers,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season:—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Sumnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawutee, Karanja, Julgaum, Agra, Etawah, Kosi, Delhi, Bhilwara, and Kekri.

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Full particulars as to Quality, Weights, Widths, &c., of Hessians can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th October.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By order of the Directors,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 14th September 1889.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 11th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 19th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the register on 14th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 19th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the local Committee
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th September 1889,

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs.each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs.each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersaigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS EDWARD BLAND, late of No. 4, Onslow Villas, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in Her Majesty's 20th Regiment (Lancaster Fusiliers), European, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of February 1889), and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 9th day of September 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUCADE BROWN, of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted Attorneys of HENRY CUSTANCE and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNIGHT DOYLE, the executors named in the said will for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sucade Brown on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or about the first day of November 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sucade Brown, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Henry Custance and Frederick Augustus Knight Doyle as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to admi nister the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of September 1889

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredlt to 40, 45'55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direcctor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properde; of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with ure blood and a properly nquriished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two ms. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr, Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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FOR SEPTEMBER 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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4	,,	,,	9	,,	
3	,,	,,	6	,,	
			3	,,	

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	960
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,008
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	319
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Angle-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	720
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,196
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 15	145
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	435
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	495
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	500	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	375	375	Rs. 20	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,365	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	125	125	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	0		100
Increased ..	1,483	250	250	Rs. 10	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	950
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	600	1,000	Rs. 50	915xd
Leopold S. Bicholing	3,500	0	100	Rs. 85	149
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Managon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	1222
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1147½xd
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	100	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	100	1,000	Rs. 25	980
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	55
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,900	1,000		Rs. 25	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds				p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern Indian Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	0
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mcdy & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	240	450	All Rs. 45	410
Mercantile Press	1,500	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mofussil Co	3,125	125	125	Rs. 0	55
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	400	400	Rs. 0	462½
New Indian Press....	4,000	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sind Press Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press.....	600	500	500	Rs. 25	515
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
			250		250nl.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 287
Bar Silver, 17½ be tenaess	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 do. do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do..	175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	nil
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·671
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	86·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind.*	..NNE, ENE, E, WSW, NE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	1·96
Fall of Rain.....	0·83
Total fall during month	2·07
,, ,, year	63·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m

University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Lecture on the Life and Times of Luther, Wilson College, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Oriental (s), from Marmagao ; Kohinur (s), Calcutta ; and Bagdad (s), Mozambique.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Karagola sailed yesterday for Kurrachee.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental entered and the s. s. Persia left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 14th September 1889 shows a decr ease of Rs. 1,68,937 in receipts.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Professor Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, will deliver a lecture in connection with the Literary Society of the Wilson College, in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, this evening at 6 p.m. Subject : "The Life and Times of Luther." The lecture s open to the public.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—A young Parsee, named Cowasjee Rustomjee, was yesterday charged by Inspector Saunders at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, with assaulting a native police constable in the execution of his duty, on Tuesday evening last, at the Esplanade. Cowasjee was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

PERSONATING A CUSTOMS PEON.—Mubaruck Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton, at the Esplanade Police Court, of personating a Customs peon of the Abkari Department and examining the lug gage of native passengers landing at Mody Bunder and extorting money from them. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE COLABA MILITARY DEPOT.—Sergeant R. Knowles, belonging to the Lancaster Regiment, residing at the Colaba Depot, reported on Tuesday the theft of a black wooden box containing regimental necessaries, valued at Rs. 73, from his room. The box was subsequently found with all its contents lying on the sea beach, at the rear of the Depot.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Dadur Distillery, respecting the death of Dewoo Succaram, aged 25 years. Deceased was a police constable, who did duty inside the Dadur Distillery. On Tuesday last he was suddenly attacked with pains in his chest, when he dropped down and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Dewoo Succaram was caused by heart disease.

CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.—The great Civil Service Fancy Ball comes off to-morrow. Every effort is being made that the affair shall quite eclipse all other events of the kind this season. The Gymkhana Club, where it will be held, is being rapidly transformed into a fairy palace, every ingenuity that art can contrive being resorted to for this end. Nothing but the ball has been and is the subject of the conversation, so great expectations will be handsomely fulfilled.

THE HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT AT MANDVIE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Soonderjee Goonajee, Jewasing Bhalsing, Mansing Ambersing, Kheta Veesa, and Krishna Callianjee were brought up on remand, and charged by Mr. Dillon before Mr. Hamilton with housebreaking by night and theft of a quantity of ivory bangles, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Essub Cassum, from his shop at Wudnagady, Mandvie, on the night of the 10th instant, and also with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, convicted four of the accused and discharged the accused Mansing Ambersing, as there was no evidence to implicate him in the offence. Accused No. 1, Soonderjee Goonajee, the principal mover of the deed, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Jeewanjee Bhalsing to one year's similar imprisonment, Kheeta Veesa to one month's, and Krisna Cullianjee to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AN ENTERPRISING PARSEE.—The public spirit of the large majority of our more enlightened fellow-countrymen in India is fast becoming proverbial, and in connection with this we have much pleasure in taking note of the presence in this part of the world of Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, a gentleman hailing from Sind. Mr. Kothari has left his native province on a really extensive tour of observation among foreign peoples and the benefits of his experience he intends to confer upon his fellow-citizens in Sind upon his return. He has already been once round the world on a somewhat similar errand, and he now proposes to take a more comprehensive view of foreign and colonial affairs. To accomplish this he will travel through France, German, Italy, Russia, Norway, and Sweden, taking in on his return Spain, whence he will embark for Liverpool. He will then leave that port for Australia by way of the Cape, visiting all the antipodean colonies, and going subsequently across the Pacific by way of Fiji and the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco. From there he intends going through all the large centres in Canada and the United States, Mexico, and the Central American Republics, continuing on to South America. He will afterwards have a peep at our West India colonies, and return to London, from which place he will run straight to Sind. Mr. Kothari's native country should benefit largely from his philanthropic desire to learn "wrinkles" from the various systems of the outside world.—*The Colonies and India* (London).

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Rama Dajee, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, Wittul Rama, and Yessoo Narayen, were charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan—accused No. 1 with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of gold and silver buttons, articles of wearing apparel, two umbrellas, and a penknife, of the collective value of Rs. 137, the property of Heerjeebhoy Nowrojee Paruk, from his residence in Butcher Street, Mazagon, on the 20th ultimo ; and accused Nos. 1 and 2 with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the said stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. The accused Rama Dajee on the date in question broke into the premises of the complainant and stole the property, and with the aid of the other two accused endeavoured to dispose of the stolen property by pledging the articles with Marwarrees and goldsmiths in the native town. Upon certain information received, accused Nos. 2 and 3, named Wittul Rama and Yessoo Narayen, were arrested on the 26th ultimo, which led to the arrest of accused No. 1, Rama Dajee, at Hubli in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the 14th instant ; and a greater portion of the stolen property was also recovered from several Marwarrees, with whom the articles were pledged by the three accused. The three accused were convicted, and Rama Dajee was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Wittul Rama to eighteen months' similar imprisonment ; and Yessoo Narayen to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER AT NEW FORAS ROAD.

ON Tuesday morning last a young Mahomedan woman of the Jewlai caste, named Jainab, aged 19 years, the wife of one Sooban Chingun, a mill hand, living in a chawlat New Foras Road, Cammateepoora, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from severe burns all over her body. She stated that, while she was lying on a charpoy that morning, when her husband was away to his work, her brother-in-law Sultan Chingun, entered her room with a tin kerosine oil lamp and poured the oil from it on her clothes, struck a match, and set it on fire. The woman Jainab died from the effects of the burns she had sustained at about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of the women. The father of the deceased woman, named Kummal Jorowan, a weaver, identified the body of the deceased as that of his daughter, after which the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to Saturday next, the 21st instant. Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Superintendent Grennan charged Sultan Chingun before Mr. P. Ryan with committing murder by maliciously causing the death of Jainabai on the 17th instant. On the application of the police officer the case was postponed for hearing to the 28th instant, and the accused was remanded to jail.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR G E WARD has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

Appointments—With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon T E B Brown retires from the service, Surgeon-Major S H Browne, MD, of the Bengal Establishment, Joint Medical Officer of Simla, to be Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

Surgeon-Major O Baker, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Moulmein, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major S H Browne, MD.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Mr B Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, with effect from the 7th August, 1889, and until further orders :—

Mr H C Hill, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Upper Burma, to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests.

Mr J W Oliver, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, to hold charge of the Upper Burma Circle, vice Mr Hill.

Major C T Bingham, BSC, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Tenasserim Circle, vice Mr Oliver.

Mr P J Carter, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr Oliver assumed charge of the Upper Burma Circle from Mr Hill on the 14th July, 1889, and Major Bingham of the Tenasserim Circle from Mr Oliver on the 7th idem.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr S H King, Treasury Officer at Quetta, is granted privilege leave, for three months.

Mr H R Smith, Head Accountant of the Treasury at Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer at Quetta.

Colonel A W Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Kotah, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

The following appointment is made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889 :—

Major H A Vincent, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, vice Colonel H M Buller, promoted.

Consequent on the appointment of Major H A Vincent to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, and pending the return from staff employment of Colonel M G Gerard, CB, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, the following substantive pro tem appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889.

Captain A Masters, Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment to be Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment.

Captain A G A Durand, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Captain J B Edwards, 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant L Herbert, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant C V F Townshend (attached), Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer 1st Regiment.

Surgeon-Major A S G Jayakar, Indian Medical Service, (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th October, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel E Mockler, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from 2nd March 1889 :—

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H L Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr E G Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tem to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K D Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class substantive pro tempore.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel J Biddulph, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 20th March 1889.—

Colonel A W Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major E A Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A F Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant K D Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Captain C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr H S Barnes, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 15th April 1889,—

Colonel V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Major A P Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

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Mr E G Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tem to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

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Mr E G Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tem to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K D Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class substantive pro tempore.

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Consequent on the appointment of Mr H S Barnes, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 15th April 1889,—

Colonel V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Major A P Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieutenant L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Mr G S Forbes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, and with effect from the 22nd April 1889 :—

Colonel V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Colonel Law

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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BONA-FIDE SALE of the remaining Mill Stores belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. J. L. Greaves, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, 21st September, at 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, THIS DAY, at No. 72, Chowpatty, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Gopinathji Sudashivji.

LADIES' BELTS.—A choice variety of latest style in Plush and Leather. From annas 10 each. A price never known for the quality. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

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ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant and mellow, direct from the Garden.—BULL and Co, General Merchants, No. 1, Sardars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Six Months from 1st October 1889. No. 5, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 90 or with the use of a grand sympathetic piano Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply on the premises.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

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DOUBLE GLOS'TER and CHEDDAR CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON, just received.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

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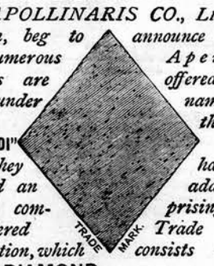

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

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and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

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Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

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ORANGE PEKOE	1 2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 „
PEKOE	0 13 „
BROKEN PEKOE	0 12 „
BROKEN TEA	0 10 „

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome Bungalow Furniture, circular Tables with marble slabs, spring-seated drawing-room Furniture, Pier Glasses, rich Oleographs, Velvet hall Carpet, Piano by Schroeder (McCombie and Wright), Musical Boxes, Treasury Safes, Hink's Lamps, Books, China Matting, Garden Flower Pots, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 72-74, Chowpatty, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee H. C. and assignee for the estate and effects of Gopinathjee Shadashivjee, an insolvent, the whole of the above valuable household furniture, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
2 cases flannel.
5 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
23 cases Dreher's beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—8 cases milk powder ex s.s. Ganges.
AKK-62—1 case indiarubber tooth-combs.
246 bundles Swedish hoop iron.
1 case polished watch chains.

AUCTION SALE OF CARAWAY SEEDS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., at the godown of Muccadum Motilal Ratanchund, at Khan Bazar, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned, the undermentioned bags of caraway seeds.—

K 200 bags caraway seeds.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 19, 188

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18.

CONSOLS at 97⅛ on London, and French Rentes in Paris, at 85½ as wired by Reuter last evening, show no change from Monday's quotations for the English and French funds. Bar Silver was still worth 420 9-16d. per oz. in London; but there was an advance in Rupee securities of ¼ per cent. in Fours, and of ⅛ in 4½ per cents at £67, and £69⅜, respectively. Indian sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., say to 107½. Hongkong Bank shares were £1 higher, at £54 per share.

Calcutta Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower in Mincing Lane yesterday at 42s. 9d. to arrive *via* the Canal, but other quotations for this and for Rapeseed come unchanged. In the wheat market also prices were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet again all round last evening, the total Sales having been smaller even than Monday's, and aggregating 5,000 bales of wheat, 300 again were Surats. Spot prices were still unchanged both for Mid-American and Surats; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for the nearest September-October deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

October Futures were five points higher in New York yesterday at 10·42 cents; but the spot price remained at 11⅛ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales, with which the figures for the two preceding years give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	15,000	37,000
Three days' do. ...	72,000	43,000	98,000
Since 1st Sept.	216,000	133,000	237,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,13,183
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	1,57,323
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	74,438
Government Securities	Dec.	„	35,503
Loans	Inc.	„	7,17,537
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	2,92,353
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	9,425
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	9,79,869

The Presidency Bank's weekly statement, an abstract of which is given above, was issued this morning for Monday when the Bank was closed, and shows a falling-off in the Cash Balance of some 9¾ lakhs. The only item in the figures which go to indicate the state of trade requirements which shows any material change since the previous week is loans, in which an increase of some 7¼ lakhs is apparent, private Deposits showing only a slight decrease, while in Bills discounted there had been a sensible diminution, reducing the increase in the trade demand indicated by the other items to some 5 lakhs, the further decrease in the Cash Balance being due to Government withdrawals.

COTTON.—The full resumption of business in this market to-day has been marked by a larger business in contracts for Cotton of the new crop than has transpired on any day since the crop was sown, some 6,000 bales being reported as having been booked, besides transactions between native dealers, the particulars of which have not been reported. The principal lines have been in Khangaum, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 210 for "Good," and Rs. 216 for "Fully Good"; "Good" Akola, for the same delivery, at Rs. 208; Broach Ginned, for March delivery at Rs. 231 for "Good" and Rs. 245 for "Fine"; "Fully Good" Bhownugger for May delivery, at Rs. 216; and "Good" Bengal, for February delivery, at Rs. 177½ per candy. A few hundred bales in the aggregate of old Bengals, at Rs. 204; and Nugger at the same price were about all the lots of ready stuff taken; and the market closed steady with rates unaltered.

WHEAT has been in moderate enquiry, and has been taken to a limited extent in a quiet market, quotations remaining unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been quiet, and only a small business is reported in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, prices being unaltered for these as well as for other kinds, but for the latter they are almost nominal in the absence of business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	124	bales.
Wheat	4,735	cwt.
Linseed	1,376	„
Rapeseed	2,756	„
Ground-nuts	580	„
Castor-seed	2,124	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, not to say dull, and beyond the fixing of the Wennington Hall (s) for picked ports, for October loading at 21s. 6d. per ton, no fresh business of importance has transpired. We now quote :—

Liverpool, Cotton 21s.3d. to 22s.6d. Wheat,&c. to 21s.3d. per ton.

London	„	22s. 6d. to 25s	„	20s.	„
Hull	„	22s. 6d.	„	21s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk	„	23s. 9d.	„	21s. 6d. to 22s.	„
Havre	„	22s. 6d.	„	22s.	„
Antwerp	„	23s.9d.to 26s. 3d.	„	22s. 6d.	„
Marseilles	„	21s. 3d.	„	20s. to 20s-6d.	„
Genoa	„	22s. 6d.	„	21s. 3d.	„
Trieste & V.	„	35s. (at ex.2s.),		30s. (at ex. 2s.)	„

EXCHANGE reopened to-day after the holidays with a firm feeling which gained in strength as the day advanced. At the close it was doubtful whether 1s. 4 9-16d. could be obtained for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 4 19-32d. was the best rate for forward delivery of that Paper. A considerable business was doing early in the day on Merchants' Bells at 1s. 4 9-16d. for ready and forward delivery; but for the Bank media of remittance there seems to have been a very limited demand. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-16d. to 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1-74½ to ¾.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER reopened with an improved feeling, and notwithstanding the decline in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance, the rate for Fours for cash advanced to 98 11-16, which was still the rate at closing, with 98⅝ quoted for the next account, and 98½ for the October settlement. For 4½ per cent. Paper 102⅔ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—Not much has been passing in this market, but we quote Central India Mill shares Rs. 15 up, at Rs. 1,190; and Queen higher, to the same extent, at Rs. 780; Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 950; Swadeshi Rs. 5, at Rs. 390; and Manockji Petit Rs. 2½, at Rs. 1,147. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 960; Bank of Bengal shares have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,000 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, SEPT. 18.

The Italian steamar Bormida left here for Bombay on the 17th instant.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kashgar (extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16d.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	66	59	69	99	70	46	62	58
Sep. 17, Tuesday ...	...		...		...		0	83
„ 18, Wednesday.	0	85	1	15	0	96	...	
Total...	67	44	71	14	71	42	63	41
Total of corresponding date last year...	58	49	54	37	55	58	56	15
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	91	39	92	0	89	31	89	12

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON—September [illegible] Withington House, Ootacamund, the wife of R C [illegible]bell-Johnston, of a son.
CABLE—September 14, at 3 Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of E Cable, of a daughter.
MORRISON—September 12, at Bhakkar, the wife of Henry W Morrison, North-Western Railway, of a son.
MORRISON—September 8, at Amballa, the wife of Mr Walker Morrison, Kussowlie Brewery Stores, of a son.
PHILLIPS—September 11, at Cherat, the wife of Bandmaster John Phillips, 2nd Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment, of a daughter.
SMITH—September 10, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of John George Smith, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARDAKER—PEREIRA—September 4, at St Xavier's Church, Bangalore, Richard George, Mechanic and Watchmaker to H H the Maharaja of Mysore, and son of the late George Oates Hardaker, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Leonora Matilda, eldest daughter of Leo Pereira, Supervisor, P W Department.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—September 6, at Tonghoo, Burma, of paralysis, Lieutenant Henry Vincent Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel John McCandie Campbell, Royal Artillery, aged 25.
DIBB—September 15, at Manchester House, Royapooram, Clara Adelaide (Pussy), the beloved daughter of Walter and Maryhannah Dibb, aged 3 years, 6 months and 10 days.
HARVEY—September 10, at Calicut, after premature delivery of a still-born female child, Aliza Agnes, the dearly loved wife of Devereux John Harvey, aged 31 years, 10 months and 1 day.
LOVE—September 14, at Chepauk Park, Madras, the infant son of Captain H D Love, R E, aged 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

THE public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon was the most representative of the various communities and creeds that perhaps was ever held in this city. The immense hall was filled, and hundreds who were unable to obtain admission crowded the steps and the verandahs. Sir Charles Sergeant presided, Sir Dinshah M. Petit moving him to the chair. In a brief and telling speech the Chief Justice stated that the object of the meeting was to avert from the city a calamity which they all dreaded—the loss of the Saturday half-holiday and the Sunday rest. The Bishop of Bombay proposed a resolution condemning the proposal to change the day of departure for the mails to Sunday as injurious to the material and moral well-being of the city. His Lordship aroused the euthusiasm of the assembly by his vigorous appeal to them to preserve an institution which they all had learned to value. He referred to the example of the Jews who the regular observance of one day in seven during a period of eighteen centuries had obtained a degree of physical and intellectual energy which placed them at an advantage besides other communities which had not been similarly fotunate, not knowing how much depended upon a due recognition of the necessity of regularly recurring intervals of repose. The Hon. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. K. T. Telang testified to the desire of the non-Christian communities to preserve the advantages found to result from the cessation from work on Sundays. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam proposed a resolution insisting on the total want of any justification for the proposed measure. Mr. Grattan Geary, in moving the acceptance in a spirit of concession of the proposal of the Government of India that the mails should in future be despatched at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, pointed out that in taking this step they were far from following the example set by leaders of opinion in Australia, who claimed that their views alone should be considered. He complained that the English Treasury and the English Postal authorities had listened to the unreasonable clamour of a Colony which would not be missed out of the vast and mighty Indian Empire, and said that it would be noted that while Colonial opinion, however unreasonable, was listened to in London, the most reasonable desires of India are ignored. This point of view was also referred to by the Bishop of Bombay, who accounted for the fact that Ministers gave heed to people in England or in Australia who made them uncomfortable by the fact that the Government of India had no real representative body behind it to give weight to its remonstrances. It was also stated that while the people of Adelaide objected to a mail train once a fortnight, they saw nothing wrong in all the local trains running on Sundays and bringing a number of holiday folk to the town and harbour to spend a happy day. Colonel Bayley spoke with emphasis of the disastrous effect which will result to the Volunteer movement in Bombay if the Saturday half-holiday be destroyed. Several Commandants of Volunteer Corps, notably those of Calcutta and Madras, have wired to Colonel Bayley the expression of their cordial sympathy with the present movement to preserve the Saturday half-holiday and the Sunday rest. Mr. George Cotton and the Hon. Nowroji Wadia spoke of the discouraging effect of the present proposal at a time when there was good ground to hope that the Bombay mills would unite in agreeing to cease from factory work on all Sundays, instead of on two in each month, as at present. The Hon. Mr. Latham suggested that besides telegraphing the resolutions to London, the Bishop and Archbishop Porter should write to dignatories of both Churches in England; that merchants should write to merchants, and professional men to professional men, to obtain co-operation in resisting a disastrous innovation. The Rev. Mr. Mackichan in an effective speech predicted that the sequel would show that Bombay was not without a voice and that England was not without heart. Sir Charles Sargent with equal felicity closed the meeting with an expression of confidence that the claims of right and justice would not be ignored when they were set forth with so much force and moderation.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs to us that the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill, which was to have been placed before the Supreme Legislative Council to-day and passed at one sitting, has been postponed for a week. We have already stated that eight mamlatdars have been dismissed, and that some thirty-two others, more fortunate, would be regarded as victims of pressure and not as guilty of corrupt conduct in paying for promotion or appointments. We should perhaps have been more exact had we stated that cases of the majority of the mamlatdars have not yet been finally dealt with, but that it is possible that the Government of India may give due weight to the urgent representations of the Government of Bombay as to the exceptional and embarrassing circumstances under which those officials were placed when they succumbed to the influences brought to bear on them. As we go to press we learn from Poona that the summary dismissal of the eight mamlatdars, in disregard of the guarantee under which they were induced to make statements and give evidence, has given rise to widespread excitement. The general discontent finds expression in the declaration that the word and prestige of the Government are discredited, and that the mamlatdars have been ruined by accepting a formal and officially given guarantee. It is said to be the intention of the mamlatdars to seek relief in the law courts, claiming damages against the Secretary to the Bombay Government, and personally against Lord Reay, the Duke of Connaught, the Hon'ble Mr. Richey, and the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, who were all parties to the guarantee found to be invalid. We give this statement as it comes to us; whether such an action be tenable we do not pretend to say. But the fact that resort to such a desperate course is under discussion is an evidence of a fact which no one who has followed the course of events can doubt—that Lord Cross in tearing up and flinging in the faces of the witnesses the solemn guarantee given by the responsible Government as the condition of getting at the truth of a hideous scandal of long standing has committed the greatest blunder of these later years. The miserable pretence that the guarantee was "illegal" is disposed of by the spectacle of Lord Cross himself instructing the obedient Government of India to pass a so-called Bill of Indemnity, which gets over an illegality to which the Secretary of State did not object.

THE necessity for the adoption of a definite system throughout the Presidency regarding the classes of persons who should be under police surveillance, which has been frequently commented upon in these columns, has now been forcibly brought before the notice of the authorities by the inexorable logic of facts, and rules have been issued which will secure in future absolute uniformity of procedure in each district. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted into jails in 1888 was no less than 2,125, or more than 13 per cent. of the whole. This large percentage abundantly proves the need of keeping a watchful eye on delinquents who have sojourned for a period in Her Majesty's prisons; but how inefficiently the duty has been discharged will at once be seen by the fact that only 65 per cent. of these prisoners were identified before trial. That is, in sending before the courts the abovementioned 2,125 persons who had already suffered terms of imprisonment, the police are ignorant in the case of no less than 735 that they were dealing with people who had ever been punished before; and the truth was only discovered later, apparently by the jail authorities. Discouraging as this is, there is worse behind it, for the proportion of the number identified before reconviction is decreasing year by year. It is of course of the utmost importance that accused persons who have been previously convicted should not escape with a lighter punishment than under such circumstances the Legislature contemplates, merely because they are successful in concealing their identity, and so be led on to regard the law with scant respect; but it is still of more vital necessity to restrain the criminal classes from preying upon the population at large by placing them under stringent supervision. That as a rule they are not at present under sufficient supervision needs no demonstration after a perusal of the above figures. Both these defects in the administration are due to one and the same cause—the want of definite orders from one central authority regarding the classification and registration of suspected persons. The lists, which are prepared by the police without any regard to classification, have been choked by the insertion of the names of a multitude of persons who may have been convicted of a trivial offence some years ago, and the retention of whose names on the list can serve no useful purpose whatever. In addition to these the registers not infrequently contain names of released convicts who have for years been earning an honest livelihood, or have left the district, or have died. Under such circumstances, the system degenerates into a farce; and those persons who ought to be under the eye of the police manage without difficulty to escape notice. We are glad to see that all this is now to be a thing of the past. To make all the lists kept at the police stations and outposts of practical value, a concise but complete set of rules has been drawn up by Government, which directs precisely in what cases the names of released convicts shall be registered, and expressly forbids the insertion of any others whatever. The registers will contain in the first place the names of released convicts who have been convicted of dacoity, robbery, burglary, or theft of property valued at not less than one hundred rupees or arson; secondly, the names of persons who have undergone imprisonment on account of failure to provide security for good behaviour; thirdly, male persons above ten years of age belonging to criminal tribes; fourthly, persons convicted of receiving stolen property; and lastly, persons who have been sentenced to two or more years' imprisonment for crimes of violence or fraud. In the case of convicted persons their names will be retained on the register for a term which shall be at least equivalent to that for which their incarceration lasted. In the existing state of the law persons whose names are on the register cannot unfortunately be compelled, as in many similar cases they can be in England, to report themselves periodically to the police: but a great deal can be done in a quiet and unobtrusive way by the myrmidons of the law to prevent Bill Sykes and his confrères from making raids upon the respectable members of society. The reform is a most salutary one; and if thoroughly reduced to practice, it should produce a marked effect upon the criminal statistics of the Presidency.

SURGEON CRIMMIN, of the Indian Medical Department, now acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has received the much-coveted honour of the Victoria Cross—a distinction which he has bravely won, and on which his brother officers will congratulate him. The honour has been conferred in recognition of Dr. Crimmin's gallantry at Lwekaw during the Karenni expedition in January last. In the despatches published last week Sir George White, V.C., wrote :—"I have made the gallant conduct of Surgeon F. Crimmin, I.M.S., with the Karenni Field Force, the subject of a special report and recommendation." The terms of the report and the character of the recommendation do not appear. But it was understood that on the strength of the double mention of Dr. Crimmin in the despatches of Brigadier-General Collett, who commanded the Karenni expedition, the Victoria Cross would be awarded. Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., in May last wrote :—"Surgeon J. Crimmin, Bombay Medical Service, the senior medical officer, evinced great care and forethought in his arrangements for the comfort and disposal of the sick and wounded, which were as perfect as the circumstances of the time admitted. I wish also to bring to the notice of the Major-General the personal gallantry which Surgeon Crimmin showed when accompanying the Biluch Mounted Infantry in action on the 1st January, and which Lieutenant Tighe, who was in command of the Mounted Infantry, reported in the following terms :—'I specially wish to bring Surgeon Crimmin to the notice of the Brigadier-General for the gallant way in which he attended the wounded under a heavy fire. At one time, while attending a wounded man, he was surrounded by the enemy and defended himself and the wounded man, killing some of the Karens. When not attending the wounded, he was present with me during my pursuit of the enemy for about six miles.'" Dr. Crimmin, V.C., who is a young Dublin man, joined the Indian Medical Service, after passing through Netley, exactly seven years ago. He was senior officer in the Zaila Field Force in North Africa prior to his departure for Burma with the 27th Bombay Infantry. Since his return from Burma Dr. Crimmin has had a short spell of civil employment, but the position he has occupied is one of the most thankless and least lucrative on the whole list. Two other officers of the 27th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenants Tighe and Fowler, were also favourably mentioned in the despatches. Of Lieutenant Tighe Sir George White says :—"General Collett brings this officer's name very prominently forward, for dashing and most successfully leading of the mounted infantry throughout the operations, and places him first on his list of recommendations." Of Lieutenant Fowler, Sir George records that he "distinguished himself in July, 1888, by driving a superior force of Karens out of their entrenchments. These Karens had invaded the Shan State of Maukme, which was under British protection. The attack was made on the sole responsibility of this young officer; and the operations conducted by him during heavy rains and with fever-stricken men were most successful in their results." Though not awarded a similar honour to that conferred upon their comrade, Surgeon Crimmin, suitable recognition of their services will doubtless be made.

It is almost needless to say that the meeting which was called for last night to protest against the proposed alteration of the day for despatching the English mails on Sunday was most unanimous. The Town Hall was crowded long before the hour of meeting, and hundreds who appeared at the door were unable to gain admission. It was agreed to send a telegram to the English press, including the resolutions and names of speakers, a resolution which was greeted with loud cheers.

THE progress made during the past year in forest conservancy in the Simla district and Hill States has been specially commended by the Government of India.

THE trustees of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a Municipal Debenture for Rs. 500, presented to the Endowment Fund of the institution by Bai I. E. Bachoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Heerjibhoy Hormusjee Sethna.

THE Lahore paper is glad to note, in spite of the agitation which some of the native papers are still trying to keep up regarding Kashmir, that the tendency of correspondence which reaches us from natives in Kashmir is entirely in favour of the new administration. One correspondent especially, who was very vehement in defence of the Maharajah at the time of his abdication, now describes the State Council as "trying to do everything good for the better management of the State," and denounces some articles in the *Statesman* (which we have not seen) on Kashmir as "mere rubbish."

THE *Punjab Magazine* for this month does not contain a single original article, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and in the notes we find but scanty reference to educational work in the province. The first article on "handwork and headwork" was delivered in London; the second describes the funeral rites and ceremonies of the Nicobarese; and the third, by Mr. S. Corbett on "The Transition Stage," is extracted from the *Journal of Education*. We are thus particular, because we are disappointed in our hope that we might see in the *Punjab Magazine* the literary outpourings of whatever educational talent there is in the Punjab, and a vehicle for serious consideration of the conditions of the province with a view to arriving at a correct estimate of its chief educational requirements. Something, it is fair to say, ought to be allowed for the absence of the editor; but on his return it is to be hoped that our chief provincial monthly will again aim at the high standard it has hitherto endeavoured, not always without success, to reach.

"TRUTH" writes :—Some of the papers have been speculating as to who will be appointed to succeed Lord Reay in the Government of Bombay. The favourites are Lord Harris and Mr. Raikes, but I have the best reasons for believing that the Post-master-General has no intention of accepting any post which would involve the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and I do not believe that Lord Harris has ever been thought of by Lord Salisbury.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR A BOMBAY OFFICER.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Surgeon J. Crimmin, Indian Medical Service, now acting as Health Officer to the port of Bombay, is gazetted to the Victoria Cross for gallantry in the Karenni Expedition in January last.

THE TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 18.

Two more deaths from enteric fever among the British troops quartered here occurred yesterday.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

The Empress Frederick is here suffering from a severe feverish attack, which compels H. M. to keep her bed.

SEPT. 18.

The Empress Frederick's condition is improving.

DUTCH CONSULAR CHARGES.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Dutch royal speech read to-day announces a revision of the Consular charges and modified customs duties on an *ad valorem* basis.

A SCOTCH SCANDAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

To-day's Scotch papers publish a sensational story concerning a Scottish peer, whom they charge with impropriety and assault upon a child.

A witness testifies to having observed the act.

The papers declare that the magistracy is afraid to take the matter up.

OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Captain Livingston, of the Black Watch, has been superseded for absence without leave.

Surgeon Apthorp, of H. M. gunnery ship Cambridge, has been dismissed the service with disgrace for stealing banknotes while a guest of Surgeon Hayes at Devonport.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS AND THE "BLACKLEGS."

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Further friction has occurred between the dock-labourers and the "blacklegs."

Hundreds of police are employed protecting the latter from violence.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

A Conference of railway experts will meet shortly at St. Petersburg to discuss the Siberian Railway project.

CONGO IVORY.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Thirty tons of ivory will be offered for sale in Antwerp next month on account of the Congo Expedition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS AND THE "BLACKLEGS."

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Troubles between the dock-labourers and the "blacklegs" continue. Fifteen hundred labourers in the Albert Docks have struck work yesterday on the ground that they refused to work with the "blacklegs."

The lightermen have also refused to load cargoes from the "blacklegs."

The dock directors have requested that the police force in the docks are to be increased for the protection of the "blacklegs."

DISTURBANCE IN IRELAND.

Much excitement prevails at Tipperary owing to the death of a boy, named Hifferman, who was shot during the disturbance that recently took place at the sale of farms, from which tenants had been evicted and on which occasion the police fired volleys of buck-shot on the mob.

FATHER ODWYER SENT TO PRISON.

Father Odwyer has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act.

SURGEON CRIMMIN MADE A V.C.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Surgeon G. Crimmin, of the Indian Medical Service, for conspicuous bravery displayed at Lwekaw on the 1st January last.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill, which was to have been placed before the Legislative Council to-morrow, has, I have just learned, been postponed till next week.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE MAMLATDARS.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES CONTEMPLATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The decision that the guaranteed mamlatdars are to be summarily dismissed, unheard and uncompensated, has caused widespread excitement and discontent among the native official community. The English name and prestige they declared to be discredited. The ruined mamlatdars are driven to law, and heavy damages will be claimed. Suits will be instituted against the Secretary of State, the Bombay Government, and personally against the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reay, the Hon. Mr. Richey, and the Hon. Mr. Naylor, who gave the guarantee.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

It is not intended to introduce the Leprosy Bill into the Legislative Council during the present Simla Session.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill is still under the Viceroy's consideration, and may not be introduced for some little time, as the Secretary of State has to be consulted on one or two points.

SIR CHARLES GOUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

It is said Major-General Aeneas Perkins, R. E., who rendered valuable service as Commandant of the Royal Engineers at Kabul, will probably succeed to the Divisional Command to be vacated in the spring by Major-General Sir Charles Gough.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The Gwalior Durbar have revised their offer in connection with the North-West frontier defence scheme, and instead of Cavalry and Infantry they will now provide twelve hundred Cavalry with a transport train of 500 ponies.

POONA CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CRICKETING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

MATCH follows match in rapid succession, regimental, local, and foreign. On the 3rd and 4th, what has now become an annual fixture, the match between Poona and the Old Cheltonians took place, and even in this run-getting season it stands out conspicuous for the ease and rapidity with which runs were piled up. Poona, which was not fully represented, had the luck to win the toss, and a very good use they made of this advantage. Carpenter and Luard, who went in first, were not separated until the telegraph indicated 255, when Luard was caught for a very fine innings of 130, and, as is often the case in long partnerships, Carpenter soon followed him, having played equally well for 117. Never did run-getting seem so easy—the ball travelled fast and low to every part of the field and very few chances were given. Nor were the O. C.'s troubles over then; Morris, Kilkelly, and Murray kept the score moving merrily, and when the game was adjourned at 5 p.m. in the interests of polo, the result was 381 for 6 wickets. Next day at noon the Poona captain declared his innings closed for 407 for 7 wickets, Murray not out 54. The O. C., in spite of their hard work in the hot sun, stuck to it manfully, and speedily took their revenge. Run-getting seemed just as easy to them as it had been to their opponents, and at the close of the match the difference was not so very great as had been anticipated. The start was not very good, Francis being out at 13, but Pottinger, with a good 24, helped to raise the score to 50, and then Page and Watts gave the Poona bowlers some hot work and the field had to realize what the O. C.'s had had to undergo the previous day. At last at 195 Watts was foolishly run out, and at 198 Page was caught for 78 and 71 respectively. The wickets then began to fall with comparative rapidity, eight being down for 284, but Ommanney and Muspratt Williams made a long stand for 62, and actually averted the follow on. The former's 70 was an excellent performance, and Williams' 42 was a great improvement on his recent form. The total reached 351, 56 behind Poona, and the combined innings represented an average of over 44 runs per wicket. Poona had a few minutes' batting, the two men who had not gone in before going out to bat, and two wickets fell for 16 runs before time was called.

These contests may be regarded as preliminary carters to the return match with Bombay, which was looked forward to with much interest, the Poona partisans hoping for a reversal of the result of the first match, which, it will be remembered, ended in favour of Bombay by six wickets. Considerable changes were made in the team, Francis, Morrice, Murray, Clowes, and Kilkelly being substituted for Fitzclarence, Von Donop, Peers, Page, and Young, while Bombay played Nicholson, the two Clarks, and Captain Steele in place of Cunningham, Jackson, Field, and Twiss. These changes strengthened the bowling very materially, especially in the Poona team, and viewing the probable easiness of the wickets it was no more than prudent to provide plenty of trundlers. Friday morning was steamy and still but cloudy, and therefore not overpoweringly hot. As usual, Lyttleton lost the toss, and Bombay went in on an extremely easy wicket, an advantage of which they did not avail themselves as much as was expected; indeed, had it not been for Wilkins' fine innings the show would have been an exceedingly mild one. Nearly all were bowled, and the Poona team had hardly any opportunity of exhibiting their capacity for dropping catches. As was said above, the ball kept low, and it was very easy to keep the hits down. Wilkins was not quite at home at first, being all but bowled second ball, and he put one or two up in the slips, as was natural, playing on a fast wicket, but he soon settled down, and exhibited his usual strong defence and clean hitting, and was out through cutting a short one into his wicket. The scoring was not rapid, only 135 runs being scored by luncheon, and it may be noticed that against much of the same bowling and in the same time, Luard and Carpenter scored 240 in the O. C. match. Clowes was by far the most successful bowler, which made his absence in the first Bombay and the Parsi match still more regrettable. The fielding, if not very smart, was respectable. When Poona took the offensive, a very good exhibition of cricket was given by the first five men, Cox, Luard, and Francis especially, and it looked as if a long score would result. But in each case, except Luard's, who played on, the batsmen seemed to get out more by carelessness than by the ball beating them, and Cox's 57 was the higher score when a 70 or 80 was wanted and seemed quite attainable. The last 20 minutes' play was in a nasty light, during which time Morrice, Francis, and Kilkelly got out, and Lyttleton seemed very uncomfortable, though he managed to hold out till time was called. Still 163 for 6 wickets was not bad, and the Poona partisans went to bed in good spirits. But a change came over the spirit of their dream. Lyttleton and Metcalfe made a fair stand, but when the former got out, the innings was over, the display of the last three being lamentable, and Poona only had an advantage of 19 runs. This proved to be a mere trifle to Bombay, who in their second attempt made mincemeat of the weak bowling, the inferiority of which was in no way redeemed by any extra good fielding, and again it must be chronicled that a dropped catch at a critical moment altered the complexion of the game. Steel being let off early by, never mind whom, from a real gaper. Barring this his innings was a very fine one, his play to leg and on the on side being particularly effective. Effective aid was given by O'Shea and Barton. The former's style is not to be commended, but he hit clean and well, though he should have been stumped when he had got about 36, and Barton's was a fine display of severe upright driving. It may, perhaps, be that the knowledge that a draw was pretty certain had an injurious effect on the fielding, which, though not actually bad, was somewhat slack. Lyttleton's long stopping to somewhat erratic bowling, however, being very smart, only one bye being debited to him. Wilkins was in rather a dilemma about closing the innings. It would not have been safe to put the strong batting team against him in for less than 200, and as Bombay was 19 behind, he waited till 220 was up before stopping, so that after all the slight pull Poona obtained at first was of marked value to them as the above score was not made until about 4-15 p.m., and it was not likely that Poona could be got out before time. So it turned out. Luard and Francis again played extremely well, and were aided by useful contributions from Cox, Metcalfe, Lyttleton, and Kilkelly; and defeat was averted, though Bombay had much the best of the draw, and we think it must be allowed that the best side got the best of it. In batting there was not perhaps much difference, Poona having, we think, more good bats, and with a much better style, though Steel and Wilkins are better than any two Poona men. In bowling the presence of Steel made all the difference. Without him Bombay would have been nowhere. The rest of their bowling was met with ease and confidence by nearly all the Poona team, and was of the very sort that has been so roughly furnished all this season. But it is in fielding and catching that Bombay's superiority is so marked, and it is impossible to estimate the advantage this has been in the two matches. Weak bowling, to do any good, must be supplemented by safe fielding, as Poona by this time knows very well, and we hope that another year may see some improvement in this important particular, otherwise nothing but disaster can be expected.

A LUCKNOW correspondent writes:—"An accident to a heavily laden brick-cart last week has been the cause of some stir among our local antiquarians. The waggon was passing over the roadway between the two buildings which compose the Lucknow Museum when the pavement collapsed and brought to light the existence of one of those old brick drains of which there are so many in this city. The drain being opened out for examination revealed in its turn the existence of a tank completely filled in with fragments of fine old china, evidently the débris of the famous collection of the Kings of Oudh. To find that this was its end, brings vividly to mind the turbulence and insecurity of those days. It is, however, by no means unlikely that things of more present worth than broken pottery may be discovered round the spot, as in the hurry and confusion which followed on the Relief jewels and treasure were probably freely buried in the neighbourhood of the Museum—which was then the Royal Palace."

THE COMING POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

THERE was a very fine match at polo this evening between the team that will represent Poona at the forthcoming tournament in Bombay and a scratch lot of Visitors. Both sides were very strong and were as follows, Browne taking the place of Grier, who is just recovering from the nasty accident he met with at the Volunteer Sky Meeting a few weeks ago:—

POONA.	VISITORS.
Mr. Browne.	Mr. Collis.
Mr. DeLisle.	Mr. Beresford.
Captain Hanwell.	Captain Beddy.
Captain Phayre.	Captain LeGallais.

As will be seen, it was difficult to choose from either side, but the more systematic play of the local representatives told against the perhaps better play of their opponents, and they won by six goals to three. The ground was a good deal choppy and soft, and the ball was either on the hop or stuck where the turf was cut up. DeLisle showed himself a hard but wild hitter, and if he can only train a little more in straight hitting, what with his fast ponies, he will be hard to match as a No. 2. Hanwell was ever cautious, though some could find fault with the dribbling game he occasionally plays. Still the side he is on will seldom lose, for he is ever on the ball and guides and marshals his team most judiciously. Phayre as a back was as usual most successful, his goal-keeping as it should be. I note these points, for the team will probably be in it at the end of the tournament for the final with the 7th Hussars, and it will interest your readers to know what the Poona men can do. The Visitors individually were capital players, but they seemed to scatter themselves so that their opponents were always on the ball, with the exception of a few good runs by each of the Visitors. The combined good play of the Poona lot enabled the latter to quite outshine such good players as LeGallais, Beddy, Collis, and Beresford, the latter of whom will most likely play for his regiment, the 7th Hussars, in Bombay. The first period enabled either side to score, the Visitors rapidly gaining two goals, through Beresford and Beddy, and Hanwell making a point for Poona. The Visitors made such a dash during this round that it looked as if they were to walk away from the Poona men. However, Hanwell, who had been watching his opportunity, got the ball, and with a short run sent it through. In the next quarter no less than four goals were made, Hanwell getting two, Browne one, and Collis a third for his side. The Poona men had the best of the round, being well mounted and hitting straight, though there was much missing. Collis was the only man of the Visitors who took advantage of a chance he had. Beddy played well, but LeGallais, well ridden off by Browne, often failed to put his goal out of danger. In the next two rounds DeLisle, on capital ponies, was everywhere, and alone scored the two other points which the Poona men had gained, the game closing in favour of the local team by six goals to three.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last Mr. Philip Vincent D'Souza, of the Government Telegraph Department, in company with his solicitor, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed the following information, charging Messrs. Frank Saldanha and Englebert Tascano, signallers in the Government Telegraph Department, with defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. Philip Vincent DeSouza said: I am employed in the Government Telegraph Department, and reside at present on the Girgaum Road, near Chira Bazaar. I am a member of a Portuguese Library in Bombay, called the Instituto Luso-Indiano, and at the request of its managing committee I took part in getting an amateur performance, and myself acted in the same along with several other amateur performers, ladies and gentlemen, which performance took place in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 10th August last. A few days after the aforesaid performance certain printed hand bills copy whereof is now produced, were freely distributed by post and otherwise in Bombay, directing people to go to the shop of one Messrs. G. Brothers, chemists, druggists, and general merchants on Kalbadavie Road. Owing to information received I went to the said shop and asked to purchase a copy of the pamphlet before mentioned, but I was told that the sale had been stopped, and I was refused. Several of my friends and others did purchase copies of the aforesaid pamphlet, a print of which I now produce. I charge that the said pamphlet contains several highly defamatory statements against myself. It is clear to any one acquainted with the matter treated of that I am the person referred to in the said pamphet as "P. V." The passage on page 7 of the said pamphlet, which contains the words "P. V. was not above enjoying a bit of spite," and the next following para. imputes to me dishonourable and spiteful motives in the part I took in the said entertainment. The last two paras. on page 8 of the said pamphlet also impute to me dishonourable and disgraceful conduct. The passage on page 9 of the said pamphlet under the heading "Behind the scenes" imputed to me immodest and dishonourable and disgraceful conduct. All such insinuations I deny, and say that there is neither truth in, nor foundation for them, and that such insinuations are highly injurious to me in my social position. I have not been able as yet to ascertain the name of the writer or printer of the said pamphlet, but I have ascertained that one Frank Saldanha and one Engelbert Toscano, both of them signallers in the Government Telegraph Department, respectively took an active part in getting the said pamphlet distributed for sale. Both the aforesaid persons belong to the community in question. I charge the said Frank Saldanha and Engelbert Toscano with defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that summonses may be issued against them, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for, and ordered summonses to be issued against the two accused, which were made returnable on the 11th proximo.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

RAIN again interfered with the contest between Poona and Belgaum. So sodden had the recent downpours made the wicket that it was only in the afternoon that play was able to begin. Winning the toss, Belgaum went in at 2 o'clock after early lunch, and remained in all the afternoon. When time was called the score was 224 for 9 wickets, the last men being together. It was somewhat surprising that the score was so large, as the ground was, if anything, in favour of the bowlers. It seems that Belgaum have some good bats among them, as the score below shows. Colonel Becher, Dr. Barnes, and Major Von Donop with Luard were the bowlers, who did but little execution. General Cox and Fox were the first wickets, who practically broke the bowling before they were separated with the score well in the eighties. Swayne and Down then made another long stand, taking the score well on to 200. When time was called Towers and Major Saunders were together, the former with 15 to his credit, not out.

The following is the score as far as the game has gone:—

BELGAUM.

1st Innings.

Genl Cox c Waller b Becher	34
Mr. L W Fox b Barnes	48
Private Everett c M Williams b Barnes	9
Mr E H Swayne l-b-w b Von Donop	68
Mr H Johnstone c Luard b Becher	6
Mr J E Down c Luard b Barnes	22
Captain Napier, run out	2
Colonel Gordon c Von Donop b Barnes	0
Private Malony b Barnes	8
Mr G L Towers, not out	15
Major Saunders, not out	0
Byes	5
Leg-byes	5
Wide-balls	2
Total	224

MOST accidents which happen on railways are due to derailments, and Messrs. Cabuy & Lamal have patented a new guard rail, the object of which is to get the wheel back into its place when it commences to climb the rail. It can be applied to existing railways, and an inquiry is being made by the Government into the invention, with a view to its adoption if suitable.

THE SUNDAY MAIL PROTEST.

THE Town Hall, as was expected, was crowded last evening with a most enthusiastic meeting, composed of all classes representing all the professions and trades in Bombay, to protest against the proposed alteration of the day of despatching English mails on Sunday. A quarter-past five was the hour fixed for the commencement of proceedings, but long ere then the spacious hall was packed, every available corner being occupied, while it is not going too far to state that hundreds who came even early as they thought could not even see in at doors or windows. It is stated, in fact, that such a unanimous demonstration has not within the memory of the oldest inhabitants been witnessed in Bombay. Amongst the gentlemen observed on the platform were:—The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. F. Latham, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, His Grace Archbishop Porter, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, Henry Carwen, J. Griffiths, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Perozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Khaikusro N. Kabrajee, Grattan Geary, George Cotton, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. W. E. Hart, Colonel Wise, Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, John Marshall, H. W. Uloth, the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Messrs. M. C. Turner, G. W. Roughton, L. R. W. Forrest, G. McLaren, W. M. Macdonald, H. Chalmers, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Colonel Moberley, Dr. W. Grey, Messrs. A. F. Turner, J. Greenwood, G. W. Moir, C. Chambers, J. F. N. Graham, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. Nathan, L. Aoppli, C. W. Kenworthy, H. John, J. M. Sleater, J. W. Smith, Louis Penny, J. R. Duxbury, Vernon F. Bayley, John C. Anderson, G. K. Heinricks, F. W. Stevens, J. H. Symington, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. S. Glazebrook, H. Wynford Barrow, Vizbucandas Atmaram, Harold R. King, Sergeant Atkinson, E. F. Nicholson, Charles Douglas, C. P. Cooper, Rivett-Carnac, J. L. Watkins, G. Claridge, Charles E. Fox, Prince Samatsingjee, Colonel G. L. Merewether, Messrs. E. M. Slatre, R. B. Nixon, C. J. Michael, the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, Mr. J. P. Baird, Captain A. C. Clarke, Messrs. J. Higgins, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Framjee Viccajee, and Fazulabhoy Visram.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik at the outset read the notice calling the meeting, and then addressed the assembly as follows:—Before electing your chairman, I beg you will allow me to say how heartily I sympathise with this movement. The gentlemen who are to address the meeting will, I am sure, deal with the various phases of this question of a Sunday mail in a way which will leave nothing to be desired. I would, therefore, make one remark, and that is, that the very large and representative meeting that I see around me in this hall testifies unmistakeably to the fact that the Christian and non-Christian mercantile classes of this great city are alike prepared to enter a vigorous and emphatic protest against what they consider to be a Sunday infliction. I will now ask you to appoint your chairman, and proceed to business.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, seconded by Mr. A. M. Gubbay, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was called to the chair.

Sir Charles Sargent, who took the chair, amid loud cheers, said:—The question which has brought us here to-day touches the interests very closely of large portions of the community, including all classes, and I have therefore great pleasure in being here on this occasion. You are doubtless aware that the cause of our being here to-day in public meeting is our desire to protest against the contemplated change in the day of departure of the mail from Friday to Sunday Sunday, besides being the Christian day of worship, is also looked upon by all classes of the community as a day of rest from ordinary duties. But it is doubtless true that this is a question which affects the mercantile community more than any other, and it must be remembered that this is essentially a mercantile town, and a town which, I believe, is second to none in the colonies or elsewhere in the commercial relations it has between England and India, and therefore I think it is entitled on that account to some respect and consideration. (Hear, hear.) The difficulty which I understand has arisen has been how to make an arrangement by which the fortnightly mails can run between Australia and England in connection with the mail from India to England; but for all that it is an arrangement which must be carried out with due regard to the interests of all in both countries. The difficulty which presented itself in attempting to make such an arrangement was that our Australian cousins from conscientious reasons want to make a day of rest on Sundays for themselves. It is their desire that their mail train should not run on Sundays. It seems that it is only through running trains on Sundays that the mails from India and Australia can arrive at Aden about the same time. It appears to me from the most conscientious views it is not asking Australia too much to waive their objection to run trains or Sundays once a fortnight; but if that cannot be done, the Government of India should press for the leaving of the mail on Saturday. That, I understand, could easily be done, and that, I understand, would satisfy us all.

The Lord Bishop, who was received with cheers, said:—Sir Charles Sargent and Gentlemen,—I am about to begin what I have to say in a somewhat irregular fashion by calling your attention in the first instance, not to the resolution which has been actually entrusted to myself, but to one which will be moved at a later stage in the meeting. That resolution is this, that the resolutions of this meeting, with the names of the chairman and speakers be communicated by telegraph to the London Press. (Applause.) Now, I am not going to poach upon the preserves of the gentlemen whose duty it will be to move and second that resolution. They will tell you the reasons why it is held to be so desirable that our proceedings should be thus communicated. But I want to call your attention to this resolution from a different point of view. If we are to effect the object with which we have met this afternoon, I think we have our work cut out for us. In order to make that plain, I will only appeal to a very familiar domestic experience. I think we have all known families—probably many families—in which we have noticed that some one member of the household—perhaps not the oldest, perhaps not the most influential, and certainly not the most amiable—wants everything done in the house exactly as he or she chooses to ask for it, and I think if we went into the reason why, we should find it was this: that if the will of this particular one was thwarted, all the others would find the house too hot to hold them. Well, now I think we are ourselves to-day somewhat in the position of one of the same long-suffering members of such a family. Any one who looked into the *Times of India* this morning must have seen that Australia was pursuing the agitation for what she desires, through her agents in London, with the most undisguised and cynical selfishness; and one of these agents had—not to use a stronger word—the hardihood at the meeting where our common affairs were being discussed, to say that Australia alone had a right to be considered in the matter. Now, not only is that the case, but if Australia is not considered and does not get things exactly her own way, she has the power, which unfortunately we have not, of making Ministers at home pass a very unpleasant half hour. I only wish we had the power of making Ministers at home pass a very unpleasant half hour (laughter and applause), if we do not get what we want; but unfortunately, not being voters for an independent Legislature, we have not got any such power. Therefore, I say we have our work cut out, and if we are to carry our point, we must make ourselves heard in the most unmistakeable manner possible. When I came into this room this afternoon, the question I asked myself was this—What is to be the telegram to be sent home about this meeting? Well, the difficulty I had in making my way to the platform showed me at once that it would have to state that it was a crowded meeting, while the various headdresses of the gentlemen around me showed me that the telegram would have to state that the meeting was representative of all castes and creeds. (Applause.) But now there is one thing more that is wanted. When we send home our report of this meeting, we have, as it were, to come here this afternoon to fire off a shell upon a fortification against us. Now, the resolution which I am going to bring before you is the shell. You, gentlemen, are the charge, and my friend, Mr. Forbes Adam, has well rammed home that charge, judging by the way some of the gentlemen in front of me have got their elbows pressed into their sides. Now, what we want is explosion, and that explosion I want to come in this form: That you should enable those who send off that telegram to say that it was not only a crowded meeting, and not only a meeting representing all creeds and classes, but a unanimous and an enthusiastic meeting. (Applause.) I am afraid you think, gentlemen, that I am asking you to clap my speech; but I am not. I am asking you to put it in our power to bring what power it is possible to bring to bear upon our Ministers at home. With this preface I will now read to you the resolution I have been asked to propose. It is follows:—"That this meeting protests against the proposed despatch of the European mails from Bombay on Sunday during a large part of the year as a measure fraught with injury to the moral, physical, and material well-being of the community in and beyond Bombay." (Loud applause.) I will address myself, then, to the first of these points, viz., that this proposal is fraught with danger to the moral interests of the community, and that point, gentlemen, is just the one which gives me the right to stand before you this afternoon as the mover of the first resolution. If anything is proposed that may affect only the physical or material interests of Bombay, I feel there are many who may stand before you with better right to speak than I have. But when anything is on the *tapis* by which the moral interests of this community are touched, it is my belief that if the Bishop of Bombay is not to the fore, he is simply shirking his duty. (Loud applause.) I think if one man is given a great official position he makes it his duty to see that nothing which really and powerfully affects the moral interest of the community he represents is allowed to pass without it being felt that he exercised his right to come forward and protest against it. I have already stated in a petition which you have all seen published in the newspapers, the way in which I conceived this proposed change affects the moral interests of the Christian community of Bombay, so I will not further dwell upon that point. I will only ask all who are here present to believe that we Christians come before our fellow-citizens asking them to feel a kindly sympathy in a point which touches our moral interests even more than their own. But I will proceed to points where I feel we are all upon common ground, viz., the way in which the moral well-being of the community in and even beyond Bombay is affected by the proposal to despatch the European mails from here on Sunday. I do not think in a great commercial city like Bombay this proposition needs much enforcing that over-strain and over-work are bad for any man's moral nature. (Cheers.) If instead of addressing you, gentlemen, who stand before me, I could go round and individually ask their wives and families whether they find the husband and father a better or worse husband and father for not being over-worked, I have very little doubt as to their answer. Because all those qualities which tend to make him happy, patient, ready to give and take, and to put up with the little demands of home are very materially interfered with; if that man returns to his home with his brain and nervous system irritated by over-work. I think also that every man who has little time for leisure, for self-culture, for innocent amusement is in every way a better and happier man. (Cheers.) There is one very great evil, which in some form or another is common to every race in the world, which all doctors will tell us is terribly promoted by worry and overstrain, and that is a resort in some form or another to those things with which the less a man is acquainted the better—I mean in the European the "peg" here and the "peg" there toget him through his day's work, and amongst other races in which alcoholic stimulants are not in fashion the resort to opium or some drug of that kind by which an over-strained and wearied system is soothed for the time being. I think, then, that when we plead for a weekly holiday—and it is more than the weekly holiday, because the Saturday half-holiday is also concerned—it does not take many words to show that we are asking for that which is very closely bound up with the primary moral interests of the community to which we belong. (Cheers.) Now how far will it be possible for the Sunday rest to be continued or the Saturday half-holiday if the Sunday mail comes into force. I think that at first probably a large number of European offices will remain closed, but there are one or two offices which we see cannot possibly remain closed, and in this connection I may remark that I do not know how homeward bound passengers are to get on if Messrs. King, King and Co. and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. close their offices on the mail-day. Nor do I see how those who come down from up-country are to catch the mail steamer when they have who are to make their little final preparations in Bombay, if all the European shops are closed. Then there are, of course, a large number of firms and offices in which there is not a single Christian member, and although they might very much prefer the Sunday rest they will feel, if it is possible to work up to the very hour at which the mail leaves, they will be sacrificing an advantage if they do not do so. Then very speedily the European offices one after another will perhaps be opened; and although I am speaking without my book, I think it possible that some of the banks may find it necessary to make arrangements by law or otherwise for some of their business to be done also. Therefore, I say that the great moral gain to the community by Sunday's rest must within the course of a few months or so be greatly encroached upon and finally done away with by reason of the mails starting from our harbour on Sunday afternoon. I pass now to the question of the physical injury which will be done to the community, and that wants fewer words still to enforce it. Which brain does anybody suppose is in the best condition at the end of ten years' work—the brain which has been worked for six days a week, or the brain which has been worked for seven? I do not think anybody can have a doubt upon the subject. Which set of muscles will be in the best order—that set which has had some manly exercise on Sunday afternoon, or that set which has been cramped up over the desk till 5 o'clock for seven days? And if you want an illustration of the way in which I believe that the the weekly rest affects the physique, not of individuals, but of a nation, I will ask you which of the races in the world do you believe to have the finest, the most adaptable, and the longest lasting physique. I tell you without a moment's hesitation that it is the physique of that race amongst whom and by whose sacred law the weekly rest was first started—the race which has observed the weekly rest for some seventeen or eighteen hundred years longer than any European community—that race which in every country that you go into you will find—I mean the Jews. (Cheers.) Now, I will not say that there may not be any cause, or other causes, to account for the magnificent physique of the Jewish race, but at all events this is the one on which we can lay our hand and say that the nation which has preserved the weekly rest stands at this moment at the top of the tree in physique and in many ways in intellectual energy. (Cheers.) I will just give you one of the most telling set of facts on the subject by statistics of the kingdom of Prussia. It is proved that whereas the average age of other races in that kingdom is 26 years, that of the race which took weekly rest twice as long as the others is 37. In one city in Germany—in Frankfort, where, I say without fear of contradiction, that the general condition, under which the Jewish population lived, are less healthy than those under which the Christian population lived. The following figures will show that in every hundred Jews who are born twelve die under four years old of every hundred children of their races, twenty-four die under four years old of every hundred Jews born in that city, something like 25 per cent. live to 70 years old, and all those who are born of other races in that city live only about half that number. (Cheers.) I think that these things go a long way to establish the point that the abolition of the weekly rest would give a very grievous blow to the physical interest of the community of this city. (Cheers.) About material interests I shall not say much. I do not believe that people can have their moral and physical interests sacrificed without their material interests suffering as well. And these things, gentlemen, extend beyond the city of Bombay itself. They extend to all the many passengers by the homeward mail, who have to pass through this city year by year, and I think that we owe some consideration to a class on whom a good deal of the prosperity of this great commercial community depends. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentlemen, for having set absolutely at rest—I won't say the misgiving, because I have really no misgiving on the question—that we shall be able to telegraph to England that these resolutions were adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic meeting—(cheers)—representing all classes and creeds in Bombay. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, who was cordially received by the meeting, said: I have the honour to second the resolution which has been proposed, in such eloquent terms, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. It is manifest that her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India has not, in acceding to the wishes of the people of Australia, given due consideration to the interests of her Majesty's subjects residing in British India. It does not seem to have occurred to him that in order to remedy the evil of running one train on a Sunday in Australia, and thus necessitating the employment of one or two dozen persons on a Sunday once in a fortnight in Australia, he was actually ordering a change which would necessitate the employment of thousands of people on every Sunday during the greater part of the year in British India. In other words in order to avoid putting a handful of persons to slight inconvenience once a fortnight he wants to put a considerably larger number of persons to much greater inconvenience twice a fortnight. Even a very superficial inquiry would have shown him the glaring inconsistency of his conduct, and convinced him that the remedy he was going to administer was considerably worse than the disease itself. In fact, the orders of the Secretary of State for India on the subject in question show an utter disregard to Indian interests, which interest however important and however far-reaching in their consequences are passed over or neglected in a perfunctory manner without any compunction, and hence it has become necessary for us to join and meet here in this public place to enter our respectful, but firm, protests against the orders of the Secretary of State. Then again, politically too, it would be a mistake to close the mails on Sundays. Just fancy a Prince of the Royal blood of England or the Christian Viceroy of the Christian Sovereign of Great Britain leaving Bombay on a Sunday, and whilst the church bells are ringing calling Christian men to prayer, that all the Christian officials and the representatives of the other communities hurrying on not to the church but to the bunder, to bid farewell to the Christian Prince or Viceroy. The very idea of the spectacle is ludicrous. Morally, too, the effect would be disastrous. Our rising youths following the example of their Christian Rulers would come to conclude that religion is a matter to be disregarded. I would fain hope that this protest on behalf of the whole of British India, and coming as it does from the second city of the British Empire, and in making which protest all the various interests in this city unite, a protest in which the Government and the people all unite, will have the desired effect of opening the eyes of the Secretary of State to the grievous injustice he is about to perpetrate against all the various communities residing in this country. I advisedly say all the various communities—for it is not the Christian community alone that will suffer by the proposed change. I say, amongst others, the community to which I belong will also suffer by the change. The Mussulman community will by this change be deprived of a day of rest every week just as much as the other communities. We, Mussulmans, like the rest of our brethren, trade with Europe, and have to write our mail letters and have to deal with banks and European offices, to get our bills of lading signed, and to have our drafts cashed, and to do a lot of other things which are appurtenant to mercantile transactions with Europe. Some of us are connected with the mill industry of this place, and have to order out machinery and stores from Europe. Some of us have to indent for goods from Europe for sale in Bombay and in the mofussil. In fact, to all Mussulmans engaged in trade—and there is a considerable number of them engaged in this profession—the proposed change will entail a deal of hardship. Again, the Mussulmans have now taken kindly to travelling to Europe, some for pleasure, more for trade, and still more for study—especially my co-religionists from Upper and North-West India—thanks to the life-long and noble efforts of Sayad Sir Ahmedkhan and others—and it will be a deal of hardship and discouragement to this class of persons—most of them young men—if the contemplated change is carried out. Again, we all know that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and the British people are most unwilling to deprive us of our birthrights so far as practicable. The institution of having one day in the week reserved for rest is co-eval with the birth of Islam. That day, no doubt, was Friday. On the advent of the British Rule Friday was changed into a week day, but the evil was somewhat lessened by substituting Sunday; but now that substitute, even incomplete as it is, is to be removed, and we are to be left without any day of rest in the week. Is it just, is it generous, we may be permitted to ask the Secretary of State for India, that such treatment should be vouchsafed to us! I say, therefore, the Mussulman community feels equally aggrieved with the other communities at this unjust and ungenerous change, and they protest as loudly and as sincerely as the other communities at the contemplated change, and they join in asking the Secretary of State for India to hold his hands and to countermand the proposed change.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, who was received with cheers, in supporting the resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I most cordially support the resolution which has been placed before you so exhaustively by the Bishop of Bombay. It is said that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin; but it seems to me that there is nothing like a common grievance to bring people together. (Cheers.) And it is a grievance common to us all that has brought us here together, common to all creeds, all classes, and all communities of this city. We are all threatened—high and low, official and non-official—with the deprivation of an institution which has worked itself into the common life of the city, and which contributes in no small measure to the preservation of its welfare. (Cheers.) Whatever differences of opinion there may exist as to the ways in which Sunday is observed in the different countries of Europe, there can be but one opinion as to the character of the weekly day of rest which English people have introduced in India. The Sunday which they have given us is what has been described by a French writer, and truly described, as "the respectable, the beneficent, and the humane Sunday of England." (Loud cheers.) It may be said that the despatch of the English mails on Sunday will not affect the whole population of the city. But it is sure in the end to destroy the character of Sunday as a common day of rest, in the way the poet

Volunteer Corps in India, and I believe it is in contemplation to form a third battery of Volunteer Artillery. I myself am in favour of a still further extension of the Volunteer movement in this city. For more than a hundred years the British and Native troops have fought shoulder to shoulder. (Loud cheers.) You have Plassy, you have Assaye, and you have the fearful months at Delhi, and you have Chillianwalla, and outside of India you have Egypt and Afghanistan, and I for one would be glad to see a separate corps formed, which, if formed, would doubtless have to exercise on Saturday, and therefore the alteration proposed would interfere with this, as I doubt whether the military authorities would like the drill sergeants to do their work on a Sunday. In England the different classes have different Volunteer Corps—the universities have theirs, my old school, Eton, has its corps—(loud cheers) —the artists and painters have theirs, and a very good one it is too, and last, but not least, the lawyers and barristers, with or without briefs, have their corps —(laughter)—that which is more generally known, whether rightly or not as the "Devinum." (Loud laughter.) I do not see why, as a tentative measure, liberty should not be given to Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos to form Volunteer Battalions in this city. (Loud cheers.) It would be necessary to form separate battalions, as under the existing Resolution of 1886 the Volunteers can only be Europeans or of European descent. This seems desirable to me for more reasons than one. The rising generation of Bombay are inclined to be less respectful to their superiors than their superiors were to their superiors, and I think that if they were to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Bombay Volunteers, and have some military discipline this would be done away with, and be of some use in carrying out that portion relating to life and property mentioned in the preamble. (Cheers.) I thank you for the kind manner in which you have listened to my remarks.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The Honorable Mr. Forbes Adam said: Sir Charles Sargent and Gentlemen,—I beg to move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting no adequate cause has been shown for inflicting on this city the inconvenience and injury entailed by the proposed despatch of the European mails from Bombay on Sunday." (Cheers.) The resolution I have just read to you is, I think, under all the circumstances, very temperately and very moderately worded. It states that no adequate cause has been shown for inflicting on us Sunday mail. After considering the subject from every point of view, I am bound to confess that it is difficult to discover the shade of the shadow of a reason why it should ever have been for a moment seriously contemplated to do this great and cruel injury to Bombay. (Cheers.) Under the present postal arrangements the Australian mail leaves Adelaide on Monday evening. Our friends in the colony object to run trains on Sundays, and so the mails leave Sydney on Thursday and Melbourne on Friday, reach Adelaide late on Saturday night, and lie there till Monday afternoon. The Australians say we have stood this too long, and we will not agree to accept or pay our share of any new agreement with the P. and O. Company unless the mail starts from Adelaide on Saturday, or, if you prefer it, on Friday, or Thursday. Here London steps in and cries, if you start the mails from Adelaide on Thursday or Friday or even Saturday, we will have them arriving regularly in London on Friday, the day of departure of our mails, or on Saturday, which will interfere with our half holiday, and we cannot have this. It is, of course, inconvenient for London to have mails arriving and departing on the same day, but it is not so bad as for us to lose our day of rest. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) London knows the value of a Saturday half holiday: it sets great store by it, it will not have it jeopardized. But if a Saturday half holiday is important in the fresh and unvigorating climate of England, how much more so is it in India, where we work from year's end to year's end with the languid thermometer standing wearily at between 80 deg. and 90 deg. night and day. (Cheers.) Well, Australia cannot have a Monday or Tuesday departure from Adelaide, for that would necessitate trains on the preceding Sunday. Wednesday is the only day left, and a Wednesday departure from Adelaide involves a Sunday departure from Bombay. Gentlemen, we thoroughly sympathise with the wish of Australia to preserve Sunday as a day of rest. It is precisely what we wish to do ourselves. (Cheers.) But in the case of Australia all that is required is not the despatch of mails on Sunday or their arrival on Sunday, but only that a few trains should run on Sunday. This would mean half an hour's work to ascore of station-masters at intermediate stations, and to a couple of hundred railway employes; while a Sunday mail to us means that hundreds of thousands in Bombay would be compelled to work on that day and a multitude that cannot easily be numbered outside Bombay besides. (Loud cheers.) As it is, mill servants, stevedores' men and others work on Sunday. Efforts have been made to reduce the number, and are being made, when those striving to effect a change are suddenly faced by the danger that their efforts will be frustrated. Australians, no doubt, like to have their own way. Most people do. And I can quite enter into the desire of the Colonial Secretary to do what he can to gratify their demands and also of Lord Cross to assist his brother secretary. But we must look to Lord Cross to watch that the interests of India in this matter—interests far greater than those of Australia, whether the test be the number of those affected, the value of the trade or the amount of the subsidy—shall not be sacrificed without just cause, as the Government of Bombay and the Government of India have already done. (Cheers.) I think, however, we may go behind the Secretaries and aid them in bringing about a satisfactory understanding. We must appeal to the good sense, fellow feeling, and liberal-mindedness of the Australians themselves. If London will not listen, the Australians may. We must say to them, "Do not carry a principle sound and admirable in itself, and which we most heartily approve; do not carry it too far. Give and take. Meet us half-way. Consent to allow a few persons to work once a fortnight for a few hours on Sunday so that thousands and tens of thousands may not be robbed of their whole day of rest every week here." I do not think the appeal could be made in vain. Gentlemen, I conclude as I began. The resolution before you is, I believe, under all the circumstances of the case, gently and mildly worded. It has received your enthusiastic approbation. (Cheers.) I trust it may meet with the sympathy of our fellow-subjects in the great island over the sea, and that, while the day of rest may be kept for us and for them, an arrangement may be made—the P. and O. Company in some small measure co-operating, that will suit India, that Australia will accept, and that will not be inconvenient to London. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, who seconded the resolution, said:—I do not think, after what has been said by the previous speakers it is necessary for me to detain this meeting for any length of time, but there is just one remark I should like to make. A friend of mine, talking to me the other day, said that we should have some consideration for the interests of others and for our fellow-subjects in the British empire. Well, it is said that charity begins at home, but I am quite willing that the interest of other parts of the British empire should be put fairly in the balance. I think there can be no doubt, after what has been said that a *modus vivendi* can be devised, by which Australia may not be deprived of her great benefits, material, physical, and moral. But I hope at the same time we will not be deprived of those interests in favour of Australia, or any other parts of the British empire. It is a question of adjustment, and if only this adjustment is made, we will not be deprived of those great benefits which we enjoy, and have been enjoying here for many years. I am sure if the mail-day is changed to Sunday there will be what we might call a social revolution in Bombay. (Cheers.)

Dr. Blaney, in supporting the resolution, said:—The proposition which has been placed before you has been moved by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adams and seconded by Mr. Telang in so able and eloquent a manner as leaves me very little to say. The proposition makes two statements, and we should be very sure that our ground is firm on each of these statements. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam has told us that the proposition is worded in the most careful manner; but it will be our duty to see that these statements are thoroughly defended, because they form the ground-work of this public meeting. The one statement is that no sufficient reason has been shown for inflicting upon Bombay the working of the European mails on Sundays. I think that statement is fully borne out. At least up till the present not one single fact or statement has been made to show that sufficient cause has been given for placing Bombay in this inconvenient position. Therefore, I will only say a few words on the other point of the proposition which is a very emphatic one. It may be mild, but it is very emphatic, and the only way that justice to Bombay can be done will be by the injustice being taken away. The proposition shows if Bombay is made to work the mails on Sundays, an injustice will be inflicted on the city. It is obvious to all in this hall, who represent all classes of the community, that it will be a very serious calamity for Bombay. For forty years I have been intimately associated with the people of Bombay, with all classes at their very hearths, and in their homes, and during the last month I have gone out and in amongst them, although I have never broached the subject, it has been broached to me over and over again, and I have been asked whether I would not help to prevent such a misfortune falling upon this city. (Cheers.) I say nothing of the unanimous opinion of the public press. The press has spoken out, and its opinion has been unanimous, and the large audience in this hall is unanimous. All creeds and classes, whatever may be their views of different subjects—and you know how difficult it is for a great and mixed community such as there is in Bombay to be of one mind on one public question—are unanimous. Never in all my forty years' experience in Bombay has there been so unanimous an expression of opinion as there has been on this question. (Cheers.) It should be remembered that the difficulty at present is between Australia and Bombay. I am very sorry there should be this difficulty, for I, too, have great sympathy for our Australian cousins; but it sometimes happens, and I think it is happening in this case, that all the sympathy is given to Australia, and very little, if anything at all, to Bombay. The position of Her Majesty's Secretary of State seems to be much the same as that of the Shah, whose policy, in order to maintain the serenity of his home, is to give way to the most clamorous. (Laughter.) I think, as the Shah knows very little about human nature, the Secretary of State may be better guided in reference to this matter; and because Bombay is not a clamorous city, that is no reason why it should be treated with less consideration than a city that is clamorous. (Laughter and cheers.) The people of Bombay, I have not the least doubt, are quite willing to agree to any law or rule which may be laid down for them, if it is a law that has been well considered and reasonable. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have little more to say. The working of the Sunday mails will affect thousands and thousands who are connected with commercial pursuits. It is, in fact, very difficult to point out whom it will not affect, if it is at all begun and continued. I speak more especially for the second and third classes of the people engaged in the commerce and industries of this great city. I know when they get home at seven or eight o'clock they are thoroughly exhausted and worn out, and if this misfortune came upon them, if they were deprived of their day of rest, and compelled to work on Sundays, I do not hesitate to say that the whole of the industrial classes of Bombay will have their health destroyed. (Cheers.) That is the prospect before you, and I heartily support the proposition that the proposed despatch of the mails on Sunday will be inflicting an injustice upon the people of Bombay. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. George Cotton said: I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably submitted to you by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam. The mover has very clearly shown that there is no adequate cause whatever for inflicting on this city a Sunday mail; and he has also pointed out the great inconveniences and injury that would inevitably result from a Sunday mail to the commercial and trading classes. I will not attempt to travel over the same ground as the hon'ble mover; but in supporting the resolution now before you, desire to offer a few remarks how the proposed Sunday mail would, in my opinion, affect a very large class—a class who have perhaps more claims than any other in this city, and the more so, because they are not in a position to either call or attend a monster meeting like this. I allude to the industrial classes of the city, and I might not inaptly include those of this Presidency. At present all the large and small foundries and flour mills close on Sundays, and many of the cotton mills likewise two Sundays in the month. But there is a strong feeling amongst millowners and agents that it would materially improve our mill hands, both physically and morally, were the mills closed every Sunday; and efforts, which I have reason to believe will be successful, are being made in this direction. I feel satisfied that if Sunday is observed as at present, it will not be long before the mill labourer will enjoy his day of rest in the same manner as his more fortunate neighbour engaged in other industrial pursuits. But, make Sunday, as the proposed change in the mail would make it, as Monday, Tuesday, or any other week day, and the efforts of those who are endeavouring to obtain a Sunday holiday for their mill hands will be rendered futile and of no effect. Not only will you deprive the mill hands of their day of rest, but so sure as a Sunday mail necessitates the opening of your office and shops, so surely will the whole of the industrial classes and population of this city be deprived or relieved of the rest they now enjoy. I cannot think that when the evils likely to result from a Sunday mail are known in England, that the Home Government will either tolerate or sanction the proposal. The position would be too inconsistent, for while on the one hand we have the Secretary of State for India urging the Indian Government to legislate so that a large percentage of mill hands should have four days rest per month, that is in other words their Sundays, we would have, on the other hand, the Postmaster-General forcing upon us a measure that would assuredly result in all those engaged in either trade or commerce being deprived of their day of rest. It would, I think, look too much like being asked to close our mills on Sundays to meet the wishes of Lancashire, and being forced to open our warehouses, offices and shops to suit the convenience of one of the Australian Colonies! Gentleman, it might be said that I have on more than one occasions stated that the mill hands have more holidays than any other class. It is true they do take many holidays, and though we object to unnecessary Legislative interference regarding the hours of labour, the representatives of the mill industry in Bombay have never denied the advantage of Sunday closing a day of rest, like our meals, to be of benefit should be regular; and I trust that we shall never lose that seventh day of rest which for ages has survived all change, and which does more to improve the moral and physical character of our workers than any other institution the world has ever known. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution having been put to the meeting was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Grattan Geary proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, while strongly of opinion that Friday is the most suitable and generally acceptable day for the despatch of the mails, accedes to the proposal of the Government of India that their departure be fixed for 2 p.m. on Saturday all the year round." In proposing this resolution for the acceptance of a representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay, I confess that I stand, like Olive, astonished at my own moderation. The resolution accepts without even emphasizing to any extent the regrets which we all feel, the proposal which the Government of India has made that the English mails shall be despatched on Saturdays instead of Fridays, as heretofore. This is a concession which we make in the best spirit while fully cognisant that in accepting a change from Fridays to Saturdays we are trenching inconveniently and dangerously upon the much-prized Saturday half-holiday. The busy community of this great manufacturing and commercial city set much store on the Saturday half-holiday and the opportunities of recreation and recuperation which it gives. The Saturday to Monday holiday is an institution amongst us which is largely availed of to procure a needed change from this relaxing climate to one of the nearer hill stations. The departure of the English mails at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon will deprive the 1-30 train of many of the passengers who now turn it to good account in the hot weather. In the same way the time available for Volunteer purposes will be trenched upon. Nevertheless, without repining, we are willing to make this concession of the change from Friday to Saturday, and to put up with the inconvenience it may cause. In acting thus it cannot be said that we are following the example which has been set us by our good friends in Australia. Far from making concessions which cost them anything, they overbear by their clamour the English Treasury and Post Office, and have got officials in London to listen to the outrageous proposal that in order to save people in Victoria from the trouble of running a Sunday train once a fortnight the whole arrangements of the service shall be changed, and the English mails despatched from Bombay on Sundays. They have achieved this victory over the sense of fairness and justice of the English Postal authorities, not by making concessions, but by persistent clamour. The Prime Minister of a colony—which, be it said with all respect, would not be missed out of the vast and mighty Indian Empire—has the assurance to assert that Australia should alone be consulted in such a matter. It is not surprising that a colonial statesman should make so preposterous a claim, but it is something to take a note of, that in London such claims are listened to with attention, while the right of India to be consulted is constantly overlooked. India, which pays £265,000 a year towards this Postal Service to the Australian £85,000, is to have no voice in the matter, while Australian clamour is attended to. The hollowness of this clamour, the hypocrisy of the allegation that it is the religious obligation which has influenced the action of the Colonials in discontinuing the running of the mail train on a Sunday, and thus rendered a change in all arrangements necessary, is shown by the fact that in this same Adelaide, which is too pious to have a mail train on Sunday, the local trains bring to that city all the sightseers of the surrounding districts, who make holiday in town and harbour. It is to meet the whims of these consistent people that the commercial classes of Bombay and the travelling public of India are to be deprived not only of the Saturday half holiday, but of the necessary repose of Sunday. Passengers who come to Bombay, which is the port of India, invariably require to make their final preparations for the voyage home at the outfitters' and in the other shops in the city. It is inevitable that the temptation to meet these requirements will lead to the opening of the shops on Sunday. The merchants' offices, the Post Office, and the Custom House will have to keep at work. The Sunday will become secularised, and the working population will have to toil seven days in the week. One of the first effects will be the collapse of the volunteer movement in Bombay—a great misfortune in itself, and calamitous in its effect upon those up-country places which are emulous of the example now set by the Volunteer Corps of the Presidency City. It is encouraging to observe that on this question of the preservation of the Saturday half-holiday and the Sunday rest men of all communities and creeds are united. They have learned to value the institution of the English Sunday, and they desire to preserve it unimpaired. (Cheers.) The Corporation, which is a representative body, with a right to speak on behalf of the Hindus, the Mussulmans, Parsees, Jews, and Christians, making up nearly a million of inhabitants of this city, has by a unanimous vote resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State to use his influence to avert a step which would be calamitous. The voice of this city will be heard in London when it speaks words of truth and justice. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, in seconding the proposition, said:—I fully endorse what has been said by the proposer of the resolution, as well as the views expressed by Mr. Cotton in connection with the mill industry of Bombay. (Cheers.) I hope that the day will soon come when all the mill-owners will give a day's holiday in the week to all employed in their mills. (Cheers.) We hope and trust that the Government of India will not set a bad example by fixing the departure of the mail-day on a Sunday. (Loud cheers.)

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham then said:—I have the honour to move the following resolution:—"That resolutions II. and III. and IV., together with the names of the chairman and speakers of this meeting be communicated by telegraph to the English press." I am glad that one who has some pretension to represent the law should have the honour of moving this resolution, as it cannot be said that we are selfish and look only after our own interest, and do not trouble ourselves about the commercial and industrial classes of the community, whose work will be increased by the alteration. The resolution I have to propose is, I think, one of the most important that is to be passed to-night. What we want to have things done as we require is to have an articulate voice. That may seem an unreasonable thing to say after hearing the speakers here to-night, but you want an articulate voice which will reach from here to London. (Cheers.) If we had Lord Cross here, I think we would have convinced him that what we asked was right and of some other things; but we have not got him here. (Laughter.) If I might be excused for saying so, I do not think that a telegram in the papers will do much good, I think if we want something to be done we should go further. I should say that the Lord Bishop should write to his brother-Bishops, the journalists should write to their brother-journalists, and the leaders of the mercantile community to their brother-leaders. If this were done, it would have more effect than a meagre summary in a newspaper. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Maokichan, in seconding the resolution, said:—I agree with what has been said by the Hon. Mr. Latham, that this resolution is really the most important of all those submitted to the meeting, for unless the voice of this meeting reaches London and the authorities in London, these resolutions will fail in accomplishing their object. Do not let us fear that this being an Indian question little interest will be taken in it at home. No doubt Indian questions are not treated with that sympathy and interest which they demand, but this is one which will go home to the British nation and awaken an interest in them. None know better the benefits and advantages of this day of rest than the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and I have no doubt that the resolutions passed at this meeting will create a deep and strong impression on the minds of the British people. And I would remind you it is a matter of no small significance in telegraphing the resolutions to the home papers, and not only that the telegram will include the names of the chairman and speakers, and I have no doubt those who read this report will feel that the voice of Bombay is one and the voice of Bombay is loud. I have no doubt, too, that the result will prove that Britain is not heartless. (Cheers.) Still telegraphic communications cannot convey the impression of this great assembly to-night, nor the enthusiasm which has pervaded this meeting. But we trust the excitement which is pulsating through this community will reach the British mind and British heart, and those entrusted with the settlement of this question will respond to the strong expression of public opinion of our countrymen, and deliver us from this impending calamity. (Cheers.)

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried like the others amid loud cheering.

Archbishop Porter, S.J., said:—The resolution which I have to propose speaks for itself and tells its own tale, leaving me nothing to do but to read it. It is as follows:—"That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to Sir Charles Sargent for his able discharge of his duties as chairman of this meeting.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in seconding the resolution said:—The resolution, gentlemen, carries its own recommendation, but there is one feature in connection with these proceedings to which I would wish to particularly allude. Sunday has not only been observed as a holiday by the Christians, but by non-Christians also in this vast country, and as an illustration of that fact I would draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that any one passing through the native town on a Sunday morning must have observed that the natives distributed alms on that day, and it was, therefore, a day for charity for the poor. Sunday was a great day for the poor natives, who generally looked forward to it with a sense of joy and pleasure. (Cheers.) Among the Parsees also it has been the custom from time immemorial to observe four holidays in the month which were set apart according to their religious behests for devotion to piety and prayers. (Cheers.) These days falling at irregular intervals, the community observes Sunday with greater and almost religious devotion as a day of relaxation and rest. (Cheers.) The Hindoo reformers also hold their service in the Prarthna Samajs on Sundays, not only in Bombay but throughout the country where these Samajs exist. To-day's meeting, which is composed of all classes and nationalities, proves beyond any doubt that Sunday is a day of rest to them all. (Cheers.) The meeting gives a flat contradiction to the statement made sometimes by our amateur politicians that with the advent of Christian Government to India the natives were taught the great Christian vice, namely, that of drink, but I say that with the introduction of Christian Government into India we were taught the greatness of Christian virtues, and it was the observance of Sunday as a day of rest. (Loud cheers.) The natives of this city look upon the proposed change as a great misfortune, nay, a great calamity that could befall them. (Cheers.) I quite agree with Dr. Makichan that to-day's demonstrative meeting composed of thousands of the inhabitants of this city, supported also by those who are absent at the meeting, will have its desired effect. I request you, gentlemen, to carry the resolution with acclamation. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The chairman, who was most enthusiastically received, said: Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the cordial manner in which you have received the resolution. It is a great pleasure to me to be present at such an enthusiastic meeting. Our cause is a reasonable and just one, and there is every hope of our meeting with success. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam a hearty vote of thanks were tendered to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE KING OF OUDH.—A writer in the *Saturday Herald* says:—"I am in a position to announce that at the instance of the Solicitor to the Government of India and Agent to the Governor-General in Council under Act No. XIX of 1887, and in deference to the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Government of India has been pleased to sanction an increase of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) per mensem to the pension of Prince Kumr Kudr, the present eldest son of his late Majesty the King of Oudh. After the death of the King, Government granted the Prince—who in the life-time of his father had been in the enjoyment of an allowance of Rs. 300 (three hundred) only a month *plus* Rs. 550 (five hundred and fifty) for his wife and two sons and three daughters—a monthly pension of Rs. 3,000. This will now be raised to Rs. 4,000 a month. The increase will thus raise the Prince's income to the level of that enjoyed by His Majesty's late recognised eldest son, Prince Farreedun Kudr Mirza Mahommed Huzher Ali Bahadoor. Like the latter, Prince Kumr Kudr would get no separate house to live in, the increase now granted being considered sufficient to cover all expenses on that account. The adjustment of certain alleged liabilities of the Prince would now have to be made out of the assets of the estate. I gravely doubt, however, whether the other 'heirs' of the King, beneficially interested in those assets, would see the fairness of this arrangement.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NINGIA BIN RAYAPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who on the 9th ultimo convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to transportation for nine years.

The accused was charged before Dr. Pollen with attempting to murder his wife, Revi, on the 2nd June last, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. The complainant's nose had been completely cut off, and the scars on her neck showed the serious nature of the wounds inflicted on her. The evidence of the complainant and another witness and the confession of the accused himself clearly proved that he inflicted the injuries. The defence, though it did not directly set up the plea of insanity, at least suggested that the accused was suffering at the time from temporary aberration of mind. There was nothing in the evidence, said the Sessions Judge, or in the conduct of the accused, to lead to a belief that the accused was incapable of knowing the natiure of his acts through unsoundness of mind. There was no indication of this except in the evidence of the complainant, who was apparently trying to find excuses for her husband's conduct. On the contrary, there were indications that his behaviour was that of a perfectly sane man. It was possible that he received some provocation from his wife in the field, and that she was keeping back some details of the conversation that passed between them before she was attacked. There was, however, nothing in the evidence to show that he received grave or sudden provocation. Such was not his defence before the Sessions Court; but he denied everything. The jury, who assisted the Sessions Judge, found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and not guilty of attempting to commit murder. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to be transported for nine years.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

A DACOIT PUNISHED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAOJEE LAKKHA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who convicted the accused last month of dacoity, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with taking part in a dacoity on the 26th February 1887. On that day it appeared that a barber named Dagdu, two Kunbi women, and two children of one of them were journeying along in a cart near the village of Bulsane, where they were attacked by five Bheels, and one of the women, named Mathi, and her child, were robbed of their ornaments. They immediately informed the police, and the thieves were tracked by their foot-marks to the river Naya, where they were found next morning, and ran away on seeing the police. In their flight they dropped some property, and amongst the articles they left behind was a piece of a handkerchief containing a pass granted to the accused by the police patel of another village only four days before. Accused had made a full confession of his guilt before a second-class magistrate. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their lordships upheld the conviction and sentence and rejected the appeal.

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HUSAN AHMED.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who on the 4th instant found the accused guilty of assaulting and using criminal force to a native policeman during the last Mohorum and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Dyabhai, appeared for the accused.

It appears that one Ismal Hajee Moosa, who was in a taboot procession, acted in a disorderly manner by interfering with some lamps hanging in Cazee Moholla, and a police sepoy went up to him for the purpose of arresting him, and a struggle took place between them, when the applicant in this case struck the sepoy a very violent blow on the back of his head with a thick bamboo stick. The police sepoy at once fell down stunned. Mr. Cooper discredited the evidence given on behalf of Ismal and fined him Rs. 20, while the applicant was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel and the evidence adduced against the accused in the Police Court, rejected the application.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE JAVERILAL KANIALAL.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. In answer to his lordship, the learned counsel stated that his client, since filing the schedule, had done all that could be done, and the Clerk of the Court confirmed the statement. Some of the creditors, it was stated, resided up-country. The interim order was extended for a month.

RE BHASKER RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, said that some days ago his lordship refused an application for an interim order, since which time the insolvent had done nothing.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, stated that on the last occasion the insolvent was entitled to have an opportunity of replying to the affidavit of the opposing creditor; and as insolvent was then brought from jail, the adjournment he then asked for was reasonable, but it was refused.

The Judge remarked that the story regarding the property at Poona seemed to be improbable, and the insolvent appeared to have received money under false pretences.

Mr. Mankar said the creditor had obtained a decree against the insolvent in respect of the Rs.750 advanced upon the property. If insolvent had been allowed time, he would doubtless have repaid the debt.

The Judge said the insolvent, who borrowed right and left from Marwarees, had incurred debts amounting to Rs. 4,608-9, but had no assets.

Mr. Mankar submitted that, though this might be a good ground at the hearing, no ground had yet been made out for a refusal of the present application.

Mr. Inverarity said the insolvent actually received money under false pretences. He asked for Rs. 750 to pay Messrs. Bennett and Company, but never did so. Then he made the false allegation that the property was not his. The learned counsel submitted that, by reason of the insolvent's various deceptions and misrepresentations, his petition should be dismissed.

After some further discussion, his lordship rejected the application for an interim order.

RE MAHADU BAPOO.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a fortnight's adjournment. The creditor had been compelled to go to Nasik to perform certain religious ceremonies, which could not be dispensed with, and had been unable to return to Bombay in time. Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, said the case had already been adjourned once. His lordship granted an adjournment till the 2nd prox.

RE BHAGOO, WOMAN.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an order for the examination of the insolvent and one Nanu Tukaram, with whom she was at present living, and for an order to the latter to retain certain properties now in his possession. The learned counsel said the insolvent had got from his client ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,900, out of which ornaments worth Rs. 900 had been recovered, but the rest were pledged with Nanu Tukaram. His lordship made an order for the examination of the witnesses, and the case was adjourned for a week.

RE MURTA CASSUM.

Mr. Mankar said he appeared for the two persons who were to be examined that day as witnesses in the case, but he had to apply for a week's postponement under pressing circumstances. Mr. Inverarity objected to a postponement, but the Judge granted the application.

RE AYUB DADA.

Mr. Mankar moved for the insolvent's personal discharge on the ground that the opposing criditor, who appeared in person, had not given three clear days' notice of opposition. On the application, however, of the opposing creditor the case was transferred to the list of opposed cases.

RE AMIRCHAND LALJEE.

Mr. Starling opposed an application by the insolvent in person for an extension of his interim order. After some discussion his lordship granted a month's extension.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Waman Makund Potnis, Harichund Mahdowrao Madon, Goolam Hoosein Ebrahimjee, Motee Khusal Luhar, Sakalchund Sadashiv Mistree, Hubibula Jotula Momin *alias* Hubib Vanak, Limjee Manookjee Vajifdar, Gula Hajee Ghachi and his wife, Rustomjee Hormusjee Dhondi, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Mekiwalla *alias* Hathiram, Moru Ramchunder Dandekar Hariohander Purshotum Kirtikar, and Ragoo Gopal Mora.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Narondas Nurbheram Soni, Samuel Ibrahimjee Talpa, Sayed Mahomed and Syed Osman and another were dismissed for not filing their schedules within time.

NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING QUININE.

MR. C. H. WOOD, for many years, Quinologist on the Cinchona Plantation at Darjiling, gives to the *Englishman* an interesting account of the cold oil process of manufacture, which he discovered, and which is now being employed on an industrial scale.

Last year, our contemporary writes, it was employed in the production of 2,191 pounds of quinine, as pure as the best European brands. Dr. King bears testimony, "not only to the excellence and simplicity of this admirable process, but also to the generous way in which Mr. Wood, without any pecuniary reward, initiated and invented in his private laboratory, while Mr. Gammie perfected it in the Government Factory. Without Mr. Wood the process would not have been invented, while without Mr. Gammie it would not have been successfully applied to manufacture."

Mr. Wood had directed his attention to the subject as long ago as 1873. He thus describes the new process:—The solvent I proposed employing in extracting the alkaloids from the bark was the "fusel oil" of commerce. The substance is a bye-product obtained in the manufacture of spirit, and could be then purchased in London at about 9d. per gallon. I presume it has acquired the name of "oil," because it floats on water, but its chief chemical component is *amylic alcohol*. There was no likelihood of any difficulty in the importation of fusel oil from Europe for use in the process; but should any unforeseen obstacle arise whereby fusel oil could not be got, ordinary spirit was to be used in the extraction, and Government had sanctioned its exemption from duty for such purpose. I had abundant evidence that the whole of the alkaloids could be advantageously obtained from the bark by the process I had selected; but its economical employment on the large scale depended on the use of suitable apparatus, whereby the solvent could be recovered from each operation with very little loss. It was for this reason that I considered a properly-furnished factory to be essential to success; and, as I have stated, the Government was prepared to sanction the expenditure necessary for this purpose.

Fusel oil still presented to my mind many advantages for use in that country, but I began to see the way to a further simplification in the method of employing it. In the process I had selected in India, fusel oil alone was used as the solvent. It now occurred to me that by previously diluting it with some liquid hydrocarbon a considerable improvement would result. In this case the fusel oil would be the active solvent; but the presence of a considerable proportion of a hydrocarbon, such, for instance, as any mineral oil or naphtha, would exclude some of the impurities otherwise taken up by the fusel oil when used alone, and the alkaloids would be at once obtained in a much greater state of purity. I soon satisfied myself that the employment of a mixed solvent of this description would have many advantages over the use of fusel oil alone. . . . . Accordingly, I resumed my experiments on the use of such a mixed solvent, and worked out two or three alternative processes. These differed from each other, chiefly in the nature of the diluting hydrocarbon. In one, the mixed solvent was formed by diluting the fusel with five or six times its volume of the volatile portion of coal-tar naphtha. The principle of this process I communicated to Dr. Radwood, one of the editors engaged in preparing a new pharmacopœia, as likely to furnish the basis of a convenient analytical method for determining the alkaloidal value of the cinchona bark used in medicine, and the process is now the official test for that purpose in the present British Pharmacopœia. The use of a volatile naphtha, whether derived from coal, shale, or petroleum, for diluting the fusel oil, presented several advantages for a manufacturing process; but it was probable that there would be great difficulty in obtaining any such naphtha in India. In another of the processes I devised, the fusel oil was, therefore, diluted with ordinary kerosine. As this oil is so largely used for illuminating purposes in India, and is, therefore, so readily obtainable there, this method offered the greatest facilities for immediate trial.

When Mr. Gammie visited England in the summer of 1885, he came to my laboratory and witnessed the experimental working of this process; and formed a favourable opinion of its adaptability for use on the plantations. On his return to Mungpoo, he began a trial of the method in extracting calisaya bark, and the satisfactory results he obtained encouraged him to go on. With great perseverance he mastered one detail after another, using only the simple appliances that he found at hand, until he was able to employ the process on a considerable scale. The valuable results, therefore, which have been thus far attained in the practical application of the process, are entirely due to his skill and energy.

A description of the process as it was being conducted at the commencement of this year was drawn up by Mr. Gammie, and was published with the Government Resolution of the 26th of March 1888. Since then, I believe, he has effected a further improvement in the mechanical arrangements, and is now in a position to work from 3,000 to 5,000lbs. of bark per week. A considerable quantity of quinine sulphate has been produced and issued. Samples of this have been analysed, and the results show that both in purity and appearance it is equal to the best European quinine. There appears to be no doubt that the extraction is complete, the amounts of quinine obtained corresponding well with the known composition of the bark.

As yet only calisaya bark has been worked by the process. This bark contains a large amount of quinine associated with very little cinchonidine; consequently the final operations for obtaining pure quinine sulphate are very simple. But the plantations will also furnish much bark, especially from hybrids, which contains a considerable amount of quinine associated with a large amount of cinchonidine. Such bark will no doubt be utilised in the preparation of pure quinine as soon as the further arrangements necessary for separating the extracted alkaloids are provided. Succirubra bark can be as readily extracted by this method as any other; and it seems that from the acid solution of the total alkaloids so obtained, "cinchona febrifuga" can be prepared equal in every respect to that hitherto prepared by the acid process, and with the advantage of a greatly increased yield.

Comparing this process of extraction with others that have been tried in India, the chief advantages it presents appear to be—(1) that the alkaloids are completely extracted from the bark in a much greater state of purity, so that the final operations for obtaining pure and finished products are much simplified; (2) that the whole process of extraction can be performed at common temperatures; (3) that the apparatus and appliances required are all of a simple character, and therefore well suited for use on the plantations.

No very exact estimate can yet be formed of the cost of manufacturing quinine and other alkaloids by this process. It is only now slowly passing from the experimental stage, which is necessarily an expensive one. Further improvements conducing to greater economy are probable. But even as it is, I gather from Dr. King, under whose skilful superintendence all efforts at local manufacture have been so ably fostered, that quinine can be produced on the plantations at a cost not exceeding the present unprecedentedly low market price of the valuable medicine.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 18th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	7	25	...	51
Suez	18	7	51	...	33

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 18th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	...	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	2
" Madras	...	21	...	1

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HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs. Khatao Raoji and others.—L S F and N; F G and S, and B and H. Part heard.

Long Cause.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs. Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and

SPORTING NOTES.

ONCE more Chitabob was the idol of the north the day the mail left, and the men of the "Ridings" were elated with the prospect of the great duel between the north and south, to be fought out on Doncaster's Town Moor on September 11th, by Donovan and Chitabob.

All doubts as to the latter's ability to stay a mile and three-quarters after his display in the Great Yorkshire Stakes must now be set at rest, but Chitabob will have to put his best foot foremost in the early part of the race for the Sellinger, as Melanion, who will be Donovan's pace maker, will make it pretty warm from the fall of the flag, and the horse who wins the St. Leger will have to race and stay every inch of the course unless I am greatly mistaken. In the first flush of Chitabob's triumph, there was a rush of his most enthusiastic admirers to get on him, and after 350 to 100 had been booked, that price was asked for again without response, although 650 to 200 was offered. Eventually he settled down to 7 to 2, taken freely.

The race for the Great Yorkshire Stakes requires very little description, as Chitabob simply played with his opponents all the way. When Lord Marcus despatched them on their journey, Chitabob, eager for the fray, was first away, but ere 100 yards had been traversed Fagan steadied him, and Scottish Fusilier on sufferance took up the running, followed by the wear and tear improving Pinzon, who, by the way, was giving his opponents 4lb., while the handsome Nunthorpe was last. The pace was then very moderate, and Chitabob was next pulled back until he was last of all. Along the far side of the course the rate of progress was almost a canter until Pinzon joined Scottish Fusilier, and Chitabob and Nunthorpe came along together. Still slowly the quartette ran along the Woodside until a mile had been traversed, when Pinzon took up the running in resolute fashion. Once in a line for home, however, Chitabob gallopped up alongside Pinzon, and Scottish Fusilier and Nunthorpe being settled in turn, Fagan let Chitabob have his head, and half a mile from home he strode away from Pinzon as though the latter had been standing still, but Fagan easing him in the last hundred yards, Pinzon, on sufferance only, got within half a length of the son of Robert the Devil as they passed the chair.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes was, so far as the horses who took part in the race were concerned, a public St. Leger trial, and there can now be no doubt that in Chitabob, Donovan had a doughty foe to reckon with. That Pinzon is well worth a place investment, I have little or no doubt. The son of Springfield and Pinta has come on a lot of late, and it is very likely that he will be found able to account for such other probable place getters as Lord Lorne and Miguel.

It is pleasant to reflect on the changed aspect the St. Leger has now assumed, for it has been transformed from what was apparently a one-horse race to what we may reasonably expect to be a most interesting encounter. To many of the younger generation of southern racegoers, the enthusiasm manifested by the men of Yorkshire when Chitabob came romping home must have come in the light of a revelation, for they cannot understand that innate reverence the men of "the Ridings" have for a good horse. The shout that went up was enough to arouse John Scott from his long last sleep and cause the ghosts of Whitewall to rejoice.

One of the funniest incidents related in Mr. Benzon's book, which tells us how he got rid of a quarter of a million of money in two years, is that in which he once took on John Roberts at pyramids, and after reading it one cannot be surprised that the common herd bestowed on Mr. B. the *soubriquet* of the "Jubilee Juggins."

The Wargrave Regatta on Saturday (24th ult.) successfully defied the weather. Sir Reginald and Lady Hanson enjoyed a full view of the proceedings from the lawn of the Hall; Sir Morell Mackenzie witnessed the performances of his daughters from a genuine gondola; the member for South Essex was well represented by his daughters on the Will o' the Wisp; and Mr. Dixon-Hartland by his skilled evolutions after his header from the Mayflower caused many regrets to be expressed that no swimming competition was included in the programme; Mr. J. E. Rhodes won both the "dingy" and "over land and water" races; the Misses Mackenzie were again triumphant; but the event of the day was the "dongola" competition in which Mr. Percy Hermon, assisted by Mrs. Hermon and the Misses Mackenzie, proved triumphant after a neck-and-neck race. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Rhodes in a very charming manner.

The first day's racing at Leopardstown on Saturday, 24th ultimo, proved, in spite of rather bad weather, a signal success. The Viceregal party was divided, on account of the final Zingari match being played on the ground at the Lodge; but there was a very large muster of sportsmen and sportswomen from either side of the Channel. The rough sea must have put the English horses a little off, for, with the exception of Cyril II., they did not score. George Barrett rode a very fine finish on Lord Fingall, though he could only make a dead-heat of it with May Moon.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club commenced their regatta off Southsea on Monday, 26th ult. There was an easterly breeze, which, during the afternoon, lulled so much that the course in the match for the Albert Cup had to be shortened. Irex, Valkyrie, Yarana, and Deerhound contested for this handsome trophy. After a close race, the Valkyrie was awarded the cup, having secured it from the Yarana by fifty-five seconds. The Vreda beat the Dragon in the match for the twenties; the Doris won her ninety-eighth prize by beating the Dis and Decima in the ten-rating class; and the prizes which were sailed under a sealed handicap for the liliputian five-raters were gained by Thalassa, Madcap, and Nadador, the heavy handicap proving too severe for the leaders, Humming Bird and Queen Mab.

A summer gale prevented the races taking place on the following day, but, to compensate for this, there was a Channel race, under the auspices of the Royal Albert, from Spithead to Weymouth, on the 22nd, in which out of seven entries, only three yachts faced the gale, which was still in force. But if the starters were few, at any rate, there was a wide contrast in the plucky five-rater Lollypop—whose owner, imbued with a true sporting spirit, gave the 2nd prize to the Maid Marion by crossing the line—and the huge 117 rated Wendur. Housed topmasts and small jibs were the sail plan. There was not so much sea as might have been expected outside the Needles; but it was a long day's sail, as main-sheets were untouched all day. The Wendur arrived in Weymouth Bay after dusk, the winner of the first prize; and Maid Marion followed, and was awarded the second. The Lollypop wisely did not venture outside the Solent.

In Weymouth Bay the Royal Dorset on Saturday (24th ult.) held a successful regatta. In the first match the usual quartet of the racers met. Irex led all day, but lost the first prize by a minute and a half from the Valkyrie; the third fell to the Yarana. The Deerhound was overpowered in the race for the cruisers. A capital entry of eighteen yachts was secured, and the prizes, which were very plentiful, were won by the Amphitrite, Moina, Vol-au-Vent, Mohawk, and Foxglove, in the order stated. In this match the Wendur had the misfortune to split her mainsail. The third and fourth matches were amalgamated, the prizes being divided between the Vreda and the Decima. There was a nice sailing breeze from the westward, which kept up its strength throughout the matches.

During the first ten days of the shooting season the bag of the Comte de Paris and his guests at Loch Kennard Lodge was 869 brace of grouse, 136 hares, and a few rabbits and wild ducks. Of the grouse, 538 brace were shot on the famous moor of Moness, near Aberfeldy.

The grouse-disease is so bad in Kincardineshire that Mr. Charles Forbes-Thefusis of Fettercairn has arranged with Mr. Portman, who had rented his moors for the season, that there is to be no shooting; and Sir John Gladstone of Fasque has decided not to touch the celebrated Glendye moors this year. This county has been so severely scourged that birds are very scarce, and it is absolutely necessary to preserve those which remain.

Much indignation has been justifiably excited in Yorkshire, owing to the disgraceful practice of taking grouse in nets having been adopted by the tenants of certain moors in the Ribblesdale district.

An example of the ruinous depreciation of agricultural land in Lincolnshire was afforded last week, when a farm, with house and buildings, in the neighbourhood of Alford, was offered for sale, and the highest bid was only £2,100 although the property cost £6,700, eighteen years ago, and a considerable sum has since been expended in improvements.

Eighty pedigree Clydesdales have been sold by Messrs. Montgomery out of their stud in Kirkcudbrightshire to a commissioner from Saxony, where these horses are now in great demand, and the trade with Germany appears likely to increase considerably.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

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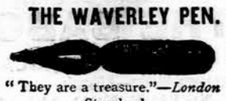

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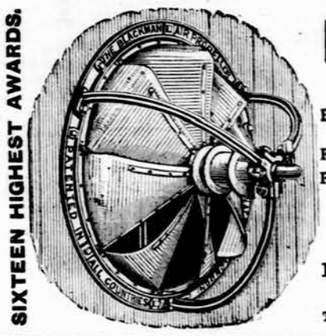

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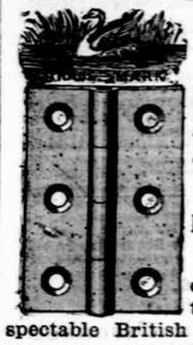

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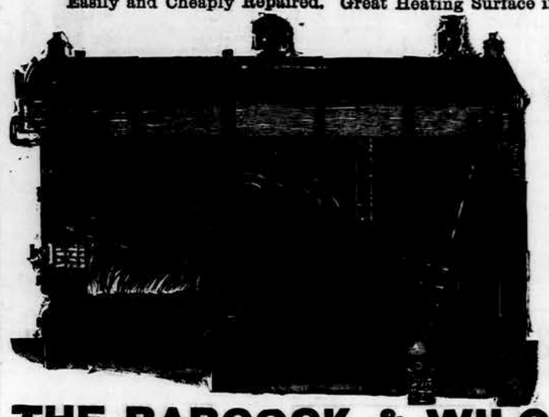

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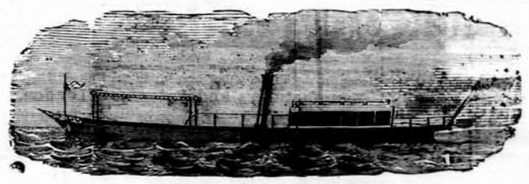
Cadbury's (REGISTERED) **Cocoa**
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.
C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,
IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
ESSENTIAL OILS,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,
Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—
Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID
Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*
Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.
FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID
Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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